Maternal and Child Health Services
Title V Block Grant

State Narrative for Mississippi

Application for 2013
Annual Report for 2011

Document Generation Date: Monday, September 24, 2012

Table of Contents

I. General Requirements 4
A. Letter of Transmittal 4
B. Face Sheet 4
C. Assurances and Certifications 4
D. Table of Contents 4
E. Public Input 4
II. Needs Assessment 6
C. Needs Assessment Summary 6
III. State Overview 7
A. Overview 7
B. Agency Capacity 20
C. Organizational Structure 31
D. Other MCH Capacity 31
E. State Agency Coordination 35
F. Health Systems Capacity Indicators 43
IV. Priorities, Performance and Program Activities 48
A. Background and Overview 48
B. State Priorities 49
C. National Performance Measures 51
Performance Measure 01: 51
Form 6, Number and Percentage of Newborns and Others Screened, Cases Confirmed, and Treated 52
Performance Measure 02: 53
Performance Measure 03: 56
Performance Measure 04: 58
Performance Measure 05: 60
Performance Measure 06: 62
Performance Measure 07: 64
Performance Measure 08: 66
Performance Measure 09: 69
Performance Measure 10: 73
Performance Measure 11: 75
Performance Measure 12: 78
Performance Measure 13: 81
Performance Measure 14: 83
Performance Measure 15: 84
Performance Measure 16: 87
Performance Measure 17: 90
Performance Measure 18: 92
D. State Performance Measures 93
State Performance Measure 1: 94
State Performance Measure 2: 96
State Performance Measure 3: 99
State Performance Measure 4: 101
State Performance Measure 5: 103
State Performance Measure 6: 106
State Performance Measure 7: 108
State Performance Measure 8: 109
State Performance Measure 9: 111
E. Health Status Indicators 112
F. Other Program Activities 120
G. Technical Assistance 122
V. Budget Narrative 124

Form 3, State MCH Funding Profile 124
Form 4, Budget Details By Types of Individuals Served (I) and Sources of Other Federal Funds 124
Form 5, State Title V Program Budget and Expenditures by Types of Services (II) 125
A. Expenditures 125
B. Budget 126
VI. Reporting Forms-General Information 129
VII. Performance and Outcome Measure Detail Sheets 129
VIII. Glossary 129
IX. Technical Note 129
X. Appendices and State Supporting documents 129
A. Needs Assessment 129
B. All Reporting Forms 129
C. Organizational Charts and All Other State Supporting Documents 129
D. Annual Report Data 129

I. General Requirements

A. Letter of Transmittal

The Letter of Transmittal is to be provided as an attachment to this section.
An attachment is included in this section. IA - Letter of Transmittal

B. Face Sheet

The Face Sheet (Form SF424) is submitted when it is submitted electronically in HRSA EHB. No hard copy is sent.

C. Assurances and Certifications

The MSDH has a copy of the Assurances and Certifications on file. If you wish to review this file, please contact John Justice, MCH Block Grant Coordinator, by email at john.justice@msdh.state.ms.us or phone at (601) 576-7688.

D. Table of Contents

This report follows the outline of the Table of Contents provided in the "GUIDANCE AND FORMS FOR THE TITLE V APPLICATION/ANNUAL REPORT," OMB NO: 0915-0172; published January 2012; expires January 31, 2015.

E. Public Input

The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) solicits public input from the agency's MCH Block Grant webpage to maximize the opportunity for residents and community leaders to make comments and discuss their concerns. Copies of the MCH Block Grant are made available to community health centers and each of the nine MSDH public health district offices to allow residents the opportunity to visit and view these documents at their convenience.

As a part of this year's submission (2009, MSDH conducted and completed its five year needs assessment. Public input was solicited in the form of online consumer surveys and needs assessment conferences and/or meetings with professionals and consumers alike. For a more detailed narrative description of the needs assessment process, please view the attached needs assessment document.

Input is also solicited during the normal course of business from agency partners at meetings held across the state throughout the year. For example, offices within the MSDH Office of Health Services met with, among others, the Mississippi Primary Health Care Association (representative group of the state's community health centers), the Delta Health Alliance (a partnership that coordinates and provides oversight for community-based programs that address critical healthcare and wellness gaps in the Delta), the University of Mississippi Medical Center, and the Pregnancy Risk Assessment and Monitoring System (PRAMS) Advisory Board and sought their input on the state's needs assessment and the MCH Block Grant.

Public input also continues to be solicited through key parent and family support groups who are affiliated with programs funded by the grant.

/2013/ Beginning in the fall of 2012, the MSDH Title V MCH Block Grant website will be enhanced to facilitate public input in the form of ideas, comments and/or concerns about needs or programs. The Title V MCH Block Grant Coordinator will work with MSDH Communications website specialists to achieve these enhancements with the purpose of increasing public input into the Title V application and needs assessment process.

Current copies of the Title V MCH Block Grant narrative and data forms are posted on the website throughout the year. The website currently has links to the federal HRSA website where a snapshot of MCH in Mississippi can be found as well as the ability to perform detailed Title V MCH Block Grant narrative and data searches using the federal Title V Information Service. A link to the Association of Maternal and Child Health Programs (AMCHP) website that has detailed information on MCH in Mississippi will be added this fall.

The MSDH also maintains accounts with both Facebook and Twitter. Links to both accounts are found on the MSDH website at http://msdh.ms.gov/msdhsite/_static/23,0,327.html. Maternal and child health inquiries regarding the block grant received through Facebook and/or Twitter are forwarded to MSDH Health Services where appropriate staff respond and provide any requested information. //2013//

II. Needs Assessment

In application year 2013, Section IIC will be used to provide updates to the Needs Assessment if any updates occurred.

C. Needs Assessment Summary

MSDH finds itself in the same situation as with most public health providers. Dwindling funding sources and government cutbacks have resulted in some reduced systems capacity. MSDH recognizes the value of ongoing needs assessment activities, but has been unable to focus on significant activities beyond monitoring and surveillance efforts to support the current state indicators and priorities.

The MSDH Title V program is in a state of transition after the previous long-serving Title V Director retired at the end of May 2012, and the new Title V Director began June 2012. As the transition in leadership evolves, some priorities and program foci may evolve as well. At the current time, reporting of any significant changes in population strengths/needs or operational activities would be preliminary and may be inconsistent with variations that occur in the near future while the leadership transition is ongoing.

III. State Overview

A. Overview

Geography

Mississippi is a heavily forested and largely rural state located in the Deep South and bordered on the north by Tennessee, Alabama to the east, Arkansas and Louisiana to the west, and Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico to the south. Named for the river that flows along its western border, whose name comes from the Ojibwe word for "Great River," Mississippi leads the nation in catfish production and is the birthplace of the iconic American musical genre known as the "blues." The name "blues" hints at our sad history with its links to slavery and the unequal apportionment of fundamental rights that many take for granted today. This unequalness is evidenced by significant disparities that continue to exist throughout the state in economics, education, and health.

The state population was 2,938,618 in 2008, up 3.3 percent from the year 2000, and is divided into 82 counties with a total land area of approximately 47,000 square miles. Only three cities in Mississippi had populations that exceeded 50,000 in 2008: Jackson, the capitol, located in the west central part of the state (173,861); Gulfport on the coast (70,055); and Hattiesburg in the southeastern piney woods (51,993). Only 15 additional cities have populations greater than 20,000, which helps to contribute to Mississippi's relatively low population density of 61 persons per square mile (year 2000), 32nd in the United States.

Mississippi's physical features are lowland with the hilliest portion located in the northeast section of the state where the foothills of the Appalachians cross over our border. Woodall Mountain rises to 806 feet; however, the mean elevation for the entire state is only 300 feet. From east central Mississippi heading south, the land contains large concentrations of piney woods which give way to coastal plain features further on towards the Gulf Coast. Southwest Mississippi tends to be quite rural with significant timber stands.

The Mississippi Delta, technically an alluvial plain, lies in the northwest section of the state and was created over thousands of years by the deposition of silt over the area during repeated flooding of the Mississippi River. Exceedingly flat and containing some of the world's richest soil, the Delta is also rich in history. The blues, the forerunner of rock-and-roll, was initially sung by African-Americans who worked the cotton fields and experienced untold hardship and bleak circumstances. Many of the problems Mississippi experiences today are a direct result of our past and are difficult, but not impossible, to overcome.

The Delta is well known for its poverty and rural characteristics. Lacking in infrastructure necessary to support well paying jobs, the Delta tends to be primarily agricultural in nature with its concomitant lower paying jobs. Residents too often lack the financial resources to pay for health care and other necessities and may have to drive an hour or more to reach specialized and emergency health care services. While some improvements have occurred during recent years with the advent of casino gambling along the river, the growth of Viking Range Corporation in Greenwood (a high end manufacturer of kitchen equipment and appliances) and the opening of Interstate 69 through its northern portion, the Delta still remains quite poor and rural and still lacks in infrastructure such as four lane highways that are more common in other areas of the state.

The Appalachian Mountain foothills are a prominent geographic feature of northeast Mississippi and enter from the corner of the state that borders Tennessee and Alabama. As in much of Appalachia, northeast Mississippi tends to be heavily white, rural, and poor. Despite this, the area is home to the largest non-urban hospital in the country, North Mississippi Medical Center (NMMC), the health services entity of North Mississippi Health Services located in Tupelo, MS. NMMC provides services through a regional network of more than 30 primary and specialty clinics to 24 regional counties and their communities and is also the site of a family medicine

residency clinic.

Tupelo is the largest city in northeast Mississippi with a 2008 population of just over 36,000. Toyota Manufacturing announced in early 2007 the decision to locate in nearby Blue Springs, MS, a $1.3 billion auto assembly plant which was to directly employ 2000 workers and many others in support of this venture. After the recent downturn in the economy, Toyota indefinitely suspended operation of the plant until economic and automotive manufacturing conditions improved. As of April 2010, the plant stands built, but idle, with no immediate prospect for plant start up on the horizon. While not as desperate as the Delta, Appalachian Mississippi still experiences more than its share of hardship.
/2013/ Toyota Manufacturing began production of automobiles in October 2011. //2013//

Moving from west central to east central Mississippi along the Interstate 20 corridor, one encounters the cities of Vicksburg on the Mississippi River across from Louisiana, Jackson about 40 miles to the east, and Meridian about 20 miles short of the state line of Alabama. Central Mississippi has a population concentration higher than both the Delta and Appalachian Mississippi, although most of this population resides in the three cities mentioned above. In between lie vast expanses of open and forested land with agricultural operations the most prominent industry to be found. Between Jackson and Meridian, there are located poultry growers and processors that employ thousands of workers, including significant portions of the Latino population that resides in our state.

Meridian is home to Peavey Electronics, a globally recognized manufacturer of music equipment including amplifiers and guitars, and is also the site of the Meridian Naval Air Station which provides jet fighter training for the United States Navy. Jackson is host to the state's premier health care facilities including the University of Mississippi Medical Center, the state's only Level I Trauma/Tertiary Care facility, as well as the educational campuses of Jackson State University, Millsaps College, and Tougaloo College.

Southwest Mississippi includes some of the most rural areas of the state and has large tracts of timber. Natchez is the largest city in the region and is located in Adams County which has an unemployment rate of almost 12 percent. Nearby counties have unemployment rates that rise to almost 20 percent. With jobs hard to come by and the rural nature of the area, health care is problematic for many.

The piney woods of southeast Mississippi are home to communities such as Hattiesburg and Laurel. Hattiesburg is home to the University of Southern Mississippi and Forrest General Hospital, a Level II Trauma Care facility that serves 17 counties in the region.

The Mississippi Gulf Coast is home to the largest concentration of people outside of metropolitan Jackson, with about 350,000 people in the three counties that actually touch the water, or about 12 percent of the state's total population. Anchored by Pascagoula, Biloxi, and Gulfport, the Gulf Coast is home to several large casino operations as well as Northrop Grumman Shipbuilding, one of the state's largest employers. Gulfport is also home to North America's premier yacht builder, Trinity Yachts, which annually delivers floating palaces that rival anything produced outside of the United States. It is ironic and sad that one has to drive only a few miles from the gates of Trinity to find poverty that stands in marked contrast to the company's glamorous products. While not nearly as true today as in the past, Mississippi still has much work to do to narrow the disparities that continue to exist despite improvement over the years.

Geography is an important tool for tracking health status indicators, including obesity. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention released the first county-by-county survey of obesity that reflects past studies that show the rate of obesity is highest in the Southeast and Appalachia. High rates of obesity and diabetes were noted in 75 percent of Mississippi counties with the highest rates observed in Holmes, Humphreys, and Jefferson counties. Obesity rates in those counties were close to 70 percent higher than the national rate. Culture and poverty contribute to

the high rates. Southerners love to eat greasy high fat foods and often lack the resources to afford healthier choices or lack access to gyms and safe jogging trails.

Demographics

The racial composition of Mississippi residents is about 61% white and 37% African American according to the U.S. Census Bureau. Mississippi has the largest proportion of African-American residents of all the states. The immigrant populations, including non-citizens, continue to grow, as Latinos seek work in the poultry, forestry, and construction industries in the state. According to 2008 U.S. Census estimates, Latinos comprise 2.2%, or 64,650 people, of the state's population, an approximate increase of 60 percent from the year 2000.
/2012/ According to 2009 U.S. Census estimates, Latinos comprise 2.5% of the state's population. //2012//
/2013/ According to 2011 U.S. Census estimates, persons of Hispanic or Latino origin comprise 2.9% of the state's population. //2013//

Mississippi demographics vary by race and ethnicity within the state according to location. Tishomingo County in the extreme northeast is 95 percent white while Jefferson County in the southwest portion of the state is 86 percent black. However, the percent of persons living below the poverty level in Tishomingo County is almost exactly half the rate of Jefferson County which is illustrative of the many disparities that occur between the races throughout Mississippi. To provide another example, but at the state level, the percent of low birth weight newborns born to whites in Mississippi was almost half that of blacks in the state.

A relatively large Latino population is found in Scott County between Jackson and Meridian along the Interstate 20 corridor where close to ten percent of the population is Latino. Scott County has significant poultry operations which require large numbers of laborers. Latinos, who fill significant numbers of these positions, tend to experience greater barriers to health care access which can in turn place a burden on local safety net health programs including Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) clinics. Efforts to develop cultural competency within the agency are discussed in B. Agency Capacity.

The Mississippi Gulf Coast has a Vietnamese population that has grown since the 1980s when they began to settle along the coastlines of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida after leaving their native country. Although they brought with them their fishing experience, many were not able to acquire new skills and have had a hard time learning the English language. MSDH, in an effort to reach this population with culturally sensitive health care messages, prints and distributes brochures in Vietnamese, including a pandemic influenza brochure that provides facts on how to protect individuals and families from becoming infected.

Following Hurricane Katrina in 2005, Vietnamese patient visits to MSDH clinics decreased as this population became displaced. Meanwhile, there has been a greater increase in the number of Latino patients being seen by the health department. The influx of Latino patients produced a need for Spanish interpreters, which have been obtained to assist in helping the Latino population, especially in Harrison and Jackson counties. Some patients are not able to read their own language, and the addition of interpreter assistance has been instrumental in helping meet their needs. Because of a lack of health insurance or knowledge of the health system, Latino women often present late in their pregnancy which increases risks related to prenatal care. Once the newborn is delivered, mothers and their newborns continue to be served through the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), immunizations, and Family Planning clinics.

Socioeconomics

Mississippi faces enormous health challenges, with long-term social, educational, and economic problems linked to profound inequities in access to medical and dental care. Mississippi is the

fourth most rural state in the nation and over 50 percent of the state's 2.9 million people live in areas classified as rural by the Census Bureau. In 2008, 21 percent of Mississippi's population lived at or below the federal poverty level, compared with 13 percent nationally. Mississippi also ranked 51st among states and the District of Columbia for median family income level (at $37,790 compared to national figure of $52,029). The poverty rate for children under age 18 was much higher at 38 percent compared to the national rate of 23 percent according to the Kaiser Family Foundation's State Health Facts.

/2012/ Because of federal budget cutbacks that take effect after May 31, 2011, the low-income parents of nearly 4,000 children will no longer be able to use federally funded vouchers that had paid some of their daycare and after-school care costs. The Mississippi Department of Human Services administers the voucher program and will lower the percent of the state median income that qualifying families can make and still be eligible for the program. Loss of the vouchers could force some families to choose between daycare and other family expenses including healthcare. //2012//

Those who live in poverty have increased risk for poor health outcomes, as demonstrated by CDC data that reveal that Mississippi leads the nation in obesity, cancer, heart disease, and infant mortality rates. Poverty, lack of education, geographical isolation and entrenched cultural norms contribute to a lack of access to health care and health disparities.

Personal incomes in Mississippi are the lowest in the nation. In 2007, personal income was $28,845 according to the U.S. Census Bureau. In March 2010, Mississippi's unemployment rate stood at 11.1%. These statistics all add up to the fact that Mississippi is the poorest state in the country.

/2012/ According to the United States Bureau of Economic Analysis, personal income in Mississippi increased to just over $31,000 in 2010, still last among all states. In May 2011, Mississippi's unemployment rate stood at 10.2%. //2012//

Because of our high level of poverty, Mississippi faces challenges more severe than those of other states when it tries to craft policies to help low-income families. The state relies on a regressive tax system to generate revenues, with a high sales tax and a low income tax compared to national averages. The proportion of the state health department's Office of Health Services budget that is derived from state funding is less than two percent; Mississippi, therefore, relies heavily on federal funding sources to augment its budget. (The Office of Health Services encompasses Maternal & Child Health, Women's Health, WIC, Oral Health, Health Data & Research, Tobacco, and Preventive Health)

Concurrent with the rest of the nation, the economic downturn and recession has taken a toll on Mississippi. As unemployment has increased and business has declined, state revenues dropped well below predictions resulting in budget reductions across all state agencies and further decreases in access to needed services. MSDH and other state agencies are under the threat of personnel reductions and furloughs. At the same time, demand for health care provided by safety net organizations such as community health centers and MSDH clinics has increased. With stimulus funding expected to wind down within the next year or two, those without access to health insurance face increased risks in overcoming current health care access barriers.

Health and Health Care Access

Mississippi is ranked last among all states for overall health care according to the Commonwealth Fund. Mississippi ranks 49th for access and prevention and treatment, 45th for avoidable hospital use and costs, 46th for equity, and last for healthy lives. Mississippians, including our children, are routinely ranked as the fattest in the country and we lead the nation in high blood pressure, diabetes, and adult inactivity. The Delta region is at even greater risk for health problems because of lack of accessibility and availability of medical care. An estimated 60% of residents

live below the poverty level here.

In 2009, Mississippi Kids Count held its second annual summit at which the 2008 Mississippi KIDS COUNT Data Book was released. Data findings showed that Mississippi still ranks at or near the bottom of most major indicators of children's well-being. The latest data available from the Kids Count Data Center at the Annie E. Casey Foundation showed that Mississippi ranked 47th of 50 states in births to females 15-17 years of age, 49th in child death, and 50th in low birth weight, infant mortality, and overall rankings among all states. Adequate and stable Title V MCH funding is critical to improve the health indicators underlying these rankings and to move the health of Mississippi's children off the bottom of national state listings.

/2012/ The latest data available from the Kids Count Data Center at the Annie E. Casey Foundation show that Mississippi ranks 48th of 50 states in births to females 15-17 years of age (2008) and 50th in child death (2007), low birth weight (2008), infant mortality (2007), and overall rankings among all states (2010). //2012//

There is a movement in this country towards preventive health services rather than after the fact treatment which tends to inflate health care costs that are already beyond the reach of many in Mississippi, including much of the MCH population. The MSDH understands the importance of prevention, especially in an era of shrinking state health care budgets, and emphasizes programs that prevent disease in order to reduce morbidity and mortality and decrease costs.

The MSDH Office of Preventive Health's (OPH) mission is to educate, prevent and control chronic diseases and injury by promoting optimal health through advocating for community health awareness, policy development, coordinated school health, and faith-based and worksite wellness initiatives. The OPH also collaborates with public, private and voluntary organizations; establishes and participates in coalitions, task forces and partnerships; and obtains funding for planning and program development.

Examples of preventive programs and services provided by the MSDH or its partners through a collaborative process that target our MCH population include children's immunizations, infant mortality reduction interventions [Delta Infant Mortality Elimination/Metropolitan Infant Mortality Elimination (DIME/MIME) projects], the placement of dental sealants on children's teeth, the fluoridation of public water supplies, smoking cessation programs for pregnant women, and children's nutrition information.

/2012/ MSDH clinics continue to be a major provider of EPSDT preventive health screenings for infants/children, which includes lead screening. //2012//

Additional areas of emphasis and their priorities are listed below:
1) Cardiovascular Health Program priorities are to: control high blood pressure, educate on signs and symptoms, improve emergency response, eliminate health disparities, develop culturally competent strategies for priority populations and develop population-based strategies;
2) Comprehensive Cancer Control (CCC) Program priorities are to: establish a statewide system for comprehensive cancer control in Mississippi, develop a coordinated response to the excessive cancer burden in Mississippi using data and input from interested citizens and to identify and prioritize the implementation of the state CCC plan;
3) Diabetes Prevention Program priorities are to: identify and monitor the burden of diabetes, develop new approaches to reduce the burden of diabetes, implement specific measures, and coordinate and integrate efforts to reduce the economic and social consequences of diabetes;
4) Community Health Program priorities are to: promote population based strategies to impact policy and environmental changes that will positively affect the risk factors of chronic disease;
5) Injury/Violence Prevention priorities are to: promote bicycle/pedestrian safety awareness, provide bicycle/pedestrian training to key stakeholders, reduce the incidence of death and injuries attributed to fires in high risk communities, enhance infrastructure for injury prevention and control in Mississippi, and promote injury prevention policy.

The 2008 percent of children 19-35 months who were immunized is 77, only one percent less than the United States average according to Kaiser State Health Facts for Mississippi, and should continue improving because of the development of a statewide immunization registry and outreach campaign. Other measures of child health and well-being are less encouraging. Compared with the nation as a whole, a greater percentage of children in Mississippi are born out of wedlock and live in single parent households. According to the 2008 Kids Count data, Mississippi ranks 50th of the 50 states in births to females aged 15-19 years. According to this same source, Mississippi had the highest percentages of low birth-weight babies, ranked 50th in infant mortality, 47th in child death rates, and 44th in teen deaths by accidents, homicide, and suicide. Mississippi, overall, was ranked last among the states in a composite rating of 10 selected measures of child well-being. However, despite these negative indicators, Mississippi is working diligently to incorporate several initiatives and/or programs aimed at addressing the risk factors that affect pregnant women, infants, children, adolescents, and children with special health care needs (CSHCN) in our state.

/2012/ The percent of children 19-35 months who were immunized during the 2008-2009 year was 81.1 according to the National Immunization Survey which exceeded the national average and resulted in Mississippi achieving the rank of number one in the country. The Mississippi State Department of Health gives about 40 percent of all childhood vaccinations in the state. //2012//

Access to MCH services is impacted by Mississippi's in-person (face-to-face) Medicaid/SCHIP recertification requirement which is considered a barrier to enrollment and recertification and may be partially responsible for the over 50,000 children dropped from Medicaid/SCHIP rolls. The State of New York's decision to eliminate face-to-face recertification for all Medicaid/SCHIP beneficiaries leaves only Mississippi with this requirement. In an effort to improve access to Medicaid/SCHIP services, the Mississippi House and Senate passed versions of a Medicaid technical amendments bill during the 2009 session with a provision that would end face-to-face recertification for children 16 years and under. The bill died in conference and was not revisited in 2010; the result is that Mississippi is still the only state with the face-to-face recertification requirement.

/2012/ See the MississippiCAN initiative under Medicaid later in this section. //2012//

Because of Mississippi's rural nature and uneven distribution of physicians, geographic disparities exist in access to primary care services. According to Kaiser's State Health Facts 2008 data, over 900,000 Mississippians, or almost 32 percent of the population, live in areas designated as Primary Care Health Professional Shortage Areas. This is close to three times the percentage for the United States. The American Academy of Family Physicians in 2007 ranked at least seven out of ten Mississippi counties as health professional shortage areas (HPSAs) for family physicians. Trust for America's Health listed 110 primary care HPSAs and 103 dental HPSAs in 2009; however, all of Mississippi's 82 counties contain Designated Medically Underserved Areas as defined by the federal Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). HPSAs focus solely on provider shortages whereas Designated Medically Underserved Areas incorporate infant mortality and poverty rates and the number of elderly within the area.

Primary Care in Mississippi

Primary care is the ideal entry point for health care as opposed to emergency care provided at local hospitals. Additionally, without a primary care provider, there is no medical home. It is in the medical home that prevention is emphasized and expensive emergency care is headed off before it becomes necessary. Unfortunately, too many Mississippians lack affordable access to primary health care either because of a lack of personal resources to pay for the care, lack of employer provided insurance coverage, transportation to primary care providers, or a lack of providers who accept public insurance such as Medicaid. This is in addition to large swaths of our state that lack adequate health care of any kind and that is referenced above in the section on HPSAs.

Mississippi is working to overcome these significant barriers to primary care using a variety of means, some of which are described in the following narrative. Examples are also given that demonstrate just how difficult these barriers are to overcome.

MSDH -- The Mississippi State Department of Health is the autonomous Title V agency for the state of Mississippi. Unlike some other states that may have multiple public health departments, MSDH serves the entire state. For more on MSDH, please see the Agency Capacity section below within the MCH Block Grant.

The University of Mississippi Medical Center -- UMC, as it is referred to locally, is located in Jackson and is the state's only academic health science center. Schools of medicine, nursing, dentistry, health related professions, graduate studies and pharmacy are either housed at UMC or offer classes on campus (pharmacy is headquartered in Oxford, Mississippi, the home of the University of Mississippi). University Health Care offers the only Level I Trauma facility and the only Level III neonatal intensive care nursery in the state.

As a taxpayer supported institution, UMC is a leading provider of unreimbursed health care and an important part of the public safety net in central Mississippi. James Keeton, M.D., Vice-Chancellor for Health Affairs and Dean of the School of Medicine, emphasizes four missions: education, research, patient care, and the elimination of health disparities in Mississippi. To accomplish the fourth, UMC has partnered with MSDH, Federally Qualified Health Centers, and hospitals in Pascagoula, Meridian and Hattiesburg. The DIME project cited earlier in this section is an example where UMC and MSDH have partnered to reduce disparities by targeting an area of the state prone to such disparities: the Mississippi Delta. DIME targets high-risk women in the Delta that have given birth to a very low birth weight infant, a category that happens to be mostly African-American, for interventions, including basic primary care prevention services, that are intended to prevent future very low birth weight occurrences. More on DIME, and its sister project, MIME, is found in Section III. B., Agency Capacity.

Schools of Nursing -- More than 15 schools of nursing operate in Mississippi. As in other states, nurses are an important health care delivery vehicle that provide cost effective access to primary care medical services and serve as a stop gap for the physician shortage. While the new health care reform law is expected to provide health insurance coverage to more than 500,000, there must be an adequate number of providers to assure access. Unfortunately, there is a growing nursing shortage in the state that is unlikely to improve in the near term. The shortage rate is highest in the rural areas including the Delta where the vacancy rate reaches 20 percent, precisely where some of the greatest need exists. Without greater capacity in the state's nursing school faculty, class sizes will continue to be limited because of required student-teacher ratios. Meanwhile, with the average nurse's age being 55 and nursing faculty averaging 57 years, nursing shortages will continue to exist for the foreseeable future.

/2012/ A bill to delete a regulation that requires advance practice nurses, including nurse practitioners, midwives and certified registered nurse anesthetists, to enter into a collaborative agreement with a physician located within 15 miles died during the 2011 legislative session. Several doctors spoke in opposition to the change, while the nurses argued it would promote business and improve access to health care. //2012//

Physician Shortage -- The new health reform law passed earlier this year by Congress encourages preventative care through primary care physicians. A problem which will have to be overcome is Mississippi's doctor shortage, already the worst in the nation. Mississippi has 63.8 active primary care physicians for every 100,000 people compared to the national average of 89.6 according to the Association of American Medical Colleges. Dr. James Keeton of UMC says with more people covered, access will be a problem. The medical school would like to increase class size, but funding to do so is problematic in an era of shrinking state budgets.

/2013/ Mississippi has 63.6 active primary care physicians for every 100,000 people

compared to the national average of 90.5 according to the Association of American Medical Colleges. //2013//

To help counter one aspect of the physician shortage, the uneven distribution of primary care providers within the state, the Mississippi Legislature created the Mississippi Rural Physicians Scholarship Program in 2007 to encourage more UMC students to become primary care physicians in rural areas. Students who agree to serve in a primary care specialty in a rural area get $30,000 a year to complete their training. This program, along with funding to enlarge the medical school physical plant and hire additional faculty, are required to begin to ease the doctor shortage going forward.

/2013/ The following narrative in quotation marks and additional information on the Mississippi Rural Physician's Scholarship Program can be found on their website at http://mrpsp.umc.edu/. "To jump start the flow of primary care physicians in the health care pipeline in 2008, ten UMMC School of Medicine students were awarded state funded scholarships valued at $30,000 for 2008-2009. The number doubled in 2009-10. Ten more were added in 2010-11 and another 10 in 2011-12. With continued strong legislative support in 2012, MRPSP will award 1.5 million in state funded scholarship. This fall 54 medical students will each receive $30,000 for their studies in medical school through the combined resources of the Mississippi Legislature, the Medical Assurance Company of Mississippi, the Selby and Richard McRae Foundation and the Madison Charitable Foundation for a total of $1,620,000.00." //2013//

Osteopathy -- Schools of osteopathic medicine have traditionally emphasized training physicians who specialize in primary care. The majority of these schools have a mission statement whose purpose it is to produce primary care physicians who emphasize health education, injury prevention, and disease prevention. Osteopathic physicians consider the impact that lifestyle and community have on the health of each individual, and they work to break down barriers to good health. Osteopathic medicine also has a special focus on providing care in rural and urban underserved areas, areas where greater disparities tend to exist.

In Hattiesburg, Mississippi, William Carey University obtained provisional accreditation and established in 2008 the College of Osteopathic Medicine, the state's and region's first such school. Enrollment is ongoing and the first class is expected to start August 16, 2010. Authorized in 2007 by the Board of Trustees at William Carey University, the rationale was to "address the severe shortage of physicians in Mississippi and surrounding states and to impact the healthcare of rural Mississippians."

/2012/ The first class enrolled in August 2010. //2012//

Oral Health -- While many may tend to separate oral health from overall health, it is important to understand that people are not healthy without good oral health. As with other areas of health, Mississippians suffer from worse oral health compared to the rest of the country. Mississippi also restricts the practices of dental auxiliaries such as dental hygienists which could serve to meet the oral health care needs of rural Mississippians. State laws require services provided by dental hygienists be under the direct supervision of a dentist with the singular exception that hygienists in the employ of MSDH or in public schools may provide hygiene screening and instruction under general supervision. Direct supervision would prevent the dental hygienist from providing dental care in a rural area unless a dentist was able to provide direct supervision. It is a fact that most dentists, like other health care providers, tend to work in the more heavily populated urban/suburban areas of the state.

/2013/ In response to the immense oral health needs of the state, the MS State Department of Health, Oral Health Program, provides essential services to address oral health needs statewide. The mission of the oral health program is to promote oral health, prevent oral diseases, and assure access to quality oral health care. Much of the State Oral Health

Program's (SOHP) preventive efforts include implementing community water fluoridation, providing dental sealants to elementary school children, and administering fluoride varnish in child care centers. The program also participates in nutrition and oral health education for clients participating in the WIC program. //2013//

/2012/ CSHCN, particularly those with cleft lip/palate, are impacted by the lack of providers who accept Medicaid for the specialty services required for treatment of these special needs children. MCH funds are utilized to improve access to needed services for this population. CMP has also begun discussion with Medicaid to determine if CMP can serve as a pass through for reimbursement for those dental providers who elect not to become Medicaid providers but agree to serve CMP enrollees for specialized dental services. //2012//

Community Health Centers -- Mississippi's 21 community health centers, like MSDH, provide gap-filling direct medical services in all areas of the state. The Mississippi Primary Health Care Association (MPHCA) represents the interests of the state's community health centers in an effort to improve access to health care for the medically underserved and indigent populations of Mississippi. Essential to continuing their mission, federal funding such as Medicaid and SCHIP is required for the continuation of the provision of medical care to the underserved populations in Mississippi served by each center. To this end, HRSA, in an effort to address increased demand coupled with reduced access, released over $300 million in economic stimulus monies from the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to the nation's community health centers, with Mississippi receiving over $6 million. This money is estimated to create additional service capacity to over 45,000 new patients and 22,000 new uninsured patients in Mississippi's community health centers. Patients who visit community health centers are less likely to require hospitalization and visits to the emergency room which results in health care cost savings according to HRSA. The MSDH Title V Program collaborates with state community health centers individually and through the MPHCA.

Insurance Reform

Providers in Mississippi currently lose over $800 million in bad debt which is passed on to paying patients in the form of higher premiums and charges. The following narrative includes statistics from Congressman Bennie Thompson's congressional website that highlight the difficulty many in Mississippi experience daily in accessing affordable health care. Health insurance premiums in this state have risen 89 percent since the year 2000. Roughly 1.4 million people in Mississippi get health insurance on the job, where annual family premiums average $11,303. However, 20 percent of people in Mississippi are uninsured, and 60 percent of them are in families with at least one full-time worker. Fourteen percent of middle-income Mississippi families spend more than 10 percent of their income on health care. Eighteen percent of people in Mississippi report not visiting a doctor due to high costs. Mississippians with employer coverage declined by ten percent from 2000-2007. While small businesses make up 72 percent of Mississippi businesses, only 28 percent of them offered health coverage benefits in 2006 -- down 8 percent since 2000.

Until the full effects of the new health reform legislation happen in 2014, the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) has proposed a temporary high risk pool program that provides $5 billion to legal residents in order to assure health care coverage with affordable premiums. Mississippi's proposed share of this funding is $47 million. The state insurance commissioner has notified HHS that, although Mississippi does not have a state agency high risk pool, it does have a statutorily established high risk health pool which derives funding from assessments on health insurance companies. Mississippi will opt out of the federal temporary program as a state entity because of concerns that it would become an unfunded mandate if the federal funds are not sufficient. [The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) actuary estimates that the $5 billion may be exhausted by 2012 and perhaps as early as 2011.] As a result, Mississippi will be a federal fallback state along with approximately seventeen other states.

Medicaid

The Mississippi Division of Medicaid, a component of the Governor's Office, provides an invaluable safety net for the state's most vulnerable population. But because of recent shortfalls in the state budget, the Division of Medicaid has stated its intention to cut reimbursement rates for the last quarter of the current fiscal year to doctors, dentists, and other providers pending federal approval. Payment cuts could range from 15-20 percent. The Governor advocates a more cautious spending of stimulus funding and so called rainy day reserves to maintain a balance for future lean years while lawmakers advocate their current use to prevent providers from declining to participate in the program because of low reimbursement rates. Mississippi already struggles to provide reimbursement rates that adequately cover the cost of providing services in the private sector. Regardless of the outcome, the latest funding crisis comes on the heels of years of similar funding shortfalls which serve to demonstrate the importance of health care reform for Mississippi.

/2012/ The state's FY12 budget that recently passed is over $200 million below the state's FY08 budget and reflects the lasting effects of the recession and slow recovery and the end of ARRA funding. State funding for Medicaid dropped 24% from FY11 but will realize an overall increase because of an increase in federal funding according to the MS Economic Policy Center. Future federal funding is in jeopardy because of increased pressure at the federal level to drastically cut spending in order to tame federal deficits and the debt. //2012//

Medicaid Utilization Data -- Mississippi's poverty levels would seem to dictate that our population's use of Medicaid would be higher than the rest of the country. Data provided by Kaiser's State Health Facts bears this out. Average annual growth in Medicaid spending between 1990 and 2004 outpaced other states' rates while Medicaid enrollment as a percent of the population is 35 percent higher than the national percent. Meanwhile, Mississippi just meets the national average on Medicaid dental utilization, with 38.1 percent of Medicaid enrolled children using dental services in 2007, the latest year for which data are available. Births paid for by Medicaid as a percent of total births are 50 percent higher in Mississippi than the rest of the country. As it is, Mississippi's general funds allocated to Medicaid are roughly one third the amount the rest of the country spends. Without future adequate and stable funding, Mississippians who depend on Medicaid may be faced with the prospect of denied care.

/2012/ The Mississippi Coordinated Access Network, or MississippiCAN, began on January 1, 2011, and is a new statewide plan meant to improve the health of thousands of Mississippi's most vulnerable Medicaid patients while saving the state money. Under this managed-care system, the motivation is furnished by an offer of gifts or other rewards to eligible recipients already on Medicaid who undergo certain health screenings, lead healthier lives and/or see their primary-care doctor soon after signing on. Those who qualify for MississippiCAN include Medicaid recipients who are aged, blind and disabled; have a disabled child at home; children in foster care; and those who are part of the state Department of Health's breast and cervical cancer program. The program is voluntary; those who enroll will continue to receive all their other Medicaid benefits.

In theory, with the focus on prevention and patient education, the state will save money because healthier Medicaid patients will have quicker access to appropriate care which should cut down on expensive emergency-room visits and unnecessary hospital admissions according to plan proponents. The plan requires no co-payments. It also loosens Medicaid restrictions on such services as the number of eye exams and prescription eyewear per year. The major expansion, however, is for office visits, which were limited to 12 per year. Now, for MississippiCAN enrollees, there are no limits.

However, a number of barriers to successful implementation have been identified during the initial phase. Families of CSHCN have not understood how the MississippiCAN system operates. Many families do not understand which services will or will not be covered in order to decide if they will

opt out of the plan. Provider recruitment is also an issue since many providers have not selected to be a network provider in one of the two coordinated care organizations that provide services.

Mississippi is now one of 36 states offering some type of managed-care system for some or all of their Medicaid clients. //2012//

MSDH Service Prioritization Process

Mississippi's priorities are driven in large measure by our high levels of poverty found throughout the state. Those who live in poverty tend to find it more difficult to access health care services. As a significant provider of safety net health care, MSDH tends to invert the conceptual framework for the Title V MCH Block Grant, the MCH Pyramid, and emphasize the provision of direct health care at the expense of infrastructure building services. This inversion reflects the reality found in Mississippi that demands gap filling basic health services where such services otherwise would not or could not exist.

Mississippi Initiatives to Improve Health

The Mississippi Legislature passed last year, and the Governor signed into law, a fifty-cents-per-pack cigarette tax increase which is expected to reduce tobacco use and save lives. Estimates show that youth smoking will decrease 8.5 percent which means that 16,000 children will be prevented from becoming addicted adult smokers. Additionally, close to 10,000 current smokers are expected to quit and 7,600 Mississippians will be saved from smoking related deaths. Tobacco use is cited as the leading preventable cause of death in the United States according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and is thought to be a leading cause of preventable death in Mississippi. It is hoped that the increase in Mississippi's cigarette tax will help the MSDH to decrease the number of current smokers, prevent our residents from starting smoking, and reduce the number of people that die each year from smoking related illnesses.

Funding provided by the W.K. Kellogg Foundation of Battle Creek, Michigan, has enabled the Mississippi Health Advocacy Program (MHAP) to offer a consumer assistance program to help parents navigate the bureaucracy that determines the often confusing eligibility requirements for Medicaid and SCHIP. Entitled Health Help for Kids, the program presents via telephone and internet the latest Medicaid/SCHIP information as well as counseling and representation on behalf of parents working with the Division of Medicaid to obtain needed benefits for their children. MHAP is a non-profit entity that provides research, analysis and grass-roots organizing to improve health policies, practices and funding in Mississippi.

The MSDH Domestic Violence Program, with grant funding from the CDC and HRSA, provides funding to 13 domestic violence shelter programs and nine Rape Crisis Center Programs to meet the individual needs of victims entering a shelter as a result of domestic violence or sexual assault. Program staff seek to empower and enable clients by teaching life skills that promote non-violent responses which lead to a more peaceful life. Services include but are not limited to temporary safe housing, education regarding domestic violence, child care, transportation, job skills training, and group and individual counseling.

Sexual assault/rape crisis centers provide primary prevention and education activities, preventive services, and direct crisis intervention services to victims of rape and other forms of sexual assault. Primary prevention focuses on education to eliminate violence from sexual assault before it occurs. Although preventing the act from occurring is the desired outcome, prevention is not always an option. Centers spend a great deal of time providing direct service to victims of sexual assault including court advocacy, transportation, confidential counseling, family intervention, and follow-up services. Centers also provide primary prevention and education activities to the general public as well as to men and boys in an effort to increase respect for themselves, women and girls with the goal to help end or prevent the cycle of sexual and other violence against women.

The State Oral Health Program (SOHP) is collaborating with the Mississippi Head Start Association and the American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry to implement the Head Start Dental Home Initiative to create networks of dental providers capable of providing a full range of oral health services for children. The SOHP is also working with the Division of Medicaid and the Mississippi Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics to determine the feasibility of implementing a physician reimbursement for oral health prevention to increase the number of children who receive this care at well-child visits.

/2012/ Legislative efforts to Address Obesity-During the 2011 Mississippi legislative session, House Bill 924 would have established a 34-member Obesity Council, which would create a 10-year plan for the state to attack obesity. That council would have included gubernatorial appointments, representatives of the Mississippi State Medical Association and others. The bill was vetoed by the Governor after passing the legislature.

House Bill 1170 passed and became law and authorizes a six-month study to examine the availability of healthy foods, fresh fruits and vegetables to Mississippians. More than two-thirds of the state's counties - including Hinds, Madison and Rankin (metropolitan Jackson) - contain food deserts, where these fresh foods are hard to find. Those living in these areas are more likely to suffer from obesity and other health problems, such as diabetes, cancer and heart attacks.

The Center for Mississippi Health Policy contracted with three universities to evaluate the Mississippi Healthy Students Act. This act, passed in the 2007 legislative session, requires public schools to provide increased amounts of physical activity and health education instruction for K-12 students. The Act mandates 45 minutes per week of health education instruction and 150 minutes per week of activity based instruction in Grades K-8. Key findings showed that fitness is strongly associated with academic performance and school attendance and parents do not recognize when their child is obese. The policy implications of the evaluation indicate the need to strengthen the quality of physical education programs and increase opportunities for physical activity. //2012//

/2013/ Mississippi developed a State Infant Mortality Task Force comprised of MSDH, Medicaid, March of Dimes, University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC), and American Academy of Pediatrics. This group participated in the Region 4 & 6 Infant Mortality, Preterm Birth, Prematurity Summit in New Orleans and developed six infant mortality work groups comprised of representatives from various organizations across the state. The work groups include 1) decrease non-medically indicated inductions and c-sections prior to 39 weeks gestation, 2) decrease smoking and second-hand exposure for pregnant women, infants and children, 3) increase safe sleep environments, 4) perinatal regionalization, 5) increase access to 17-alpha hydroxyprogesterone caproate (17-P), and 6) address preconception health issues such as analysis of the 45 recommended indicators to assess the status of a state's preconception health, discussion about increasing media campaigns, and review of the current high-risk pregnancy case management program. Several pilot programs have been developed within the work groups: 1) church based grass roots safe sleep educational programs in four counties -- Warren, Sharkey, Issaquena, and Yazoo, 2) pilot program between UMMC and MSDH to increase use of 17-P by addressing barriers to receiving the medication, and 3) in select counties, a home based pregnancy and intraconception case management program incorporating an evidence based model and curriculum for teenagers (=19 years of age) who are pregnant , and pregnant women who either previously had a VLBW (= 1500 grams) or, preterm (<37 weeks gestation) infant. The State Infant Mortality Task force will participate in regional meetings and is working with the National Institutes of Health on a conference in October 2012 to highlight initiatives started in Mississippi to increase awareness surrounding SIDS and SUID, and educate physicians and health professionals about strategies to decrease infant deaths, prematurity, and preterm births. //2013//

/2012/ Section III. B. Agency Capacity Updates for 2012 (character limits depleted in Agency Capacity)

CMP

The Children's Medical Program (CMP), Mississippi's Children with Special Health Care Needs Program, is in the process of reviewing and restructuring their internal policy and procedures starting with the revision of their interoffice policy and procedural manual. It is CMP's intent to maximize direct services and care coordination efforts to meet the greatest need. Through this process, CMP has restructured some of the services they currently cover for their specialty group of patients over the age of twenty-one, which includes sickle cell, cystic fibrosis, and hemophilia patients. The discontinued coverage will impact office visits, emergency room visits and hospitalization beginning January 1, 2012. The impact of this change has not been determined.

Anticipating the impact of this change in services, CMP provided approximately one year advance notice to all patients who may be affected. In the interim, patients have been urged to seek other sources of health care coverage through Mississippi Medicaid, Medicare or private insurance. CMP has urged patients who may benefit from employer group health or their parents' health care plans to remain cognizant of open enrollment periods at which time they may be added. CMP's social service staff offers assistance by referring this patient population to other resources as needed.

CMP has implemented a check and balance process in handling authorization requests for payment from CMP providers. The authorization process entails a systematic approach to ensure that the greatest use of CMP funds is utilized and payment is rendered on a payer-of-last-resort basis.

/2013/ Although CMP continues to monitor the impact of this change on the groups affected, minimal to no impact has been reported. CMP attributes advance notice of the projected change and the resource information provided to this group at the time of the notice for the minimal to no post notification follow-up from the affected group. //2013//

Adolescent Health (see (a)-(h) in Section III. B. Agency Capacity)

Critical initiatives include collaborating with: (i)The Salvation Army to address the psychosocial needs of children, youth and their families in order to reduce health disparities and eliminate dependence; (j) Southern Christian Services for Children and Youth, Inc., to raise awareness about the current emerging issues affecting children, youth and their families through the Lookin' To The Future Conference; (k) Mississippi Children's Home Services (MCHS) to strengthen communications and collaboration between MCHS and MSDH to address the availability of, and accessibility to, appropriate services for children and youth with serious emotional disorders and their families, recognizing the wide array of services needed by children and youth with serious emotional disorders throughout transition; (l) Greater Jackson Chamber Partnership of Mississippi, Youth Leadership Jackson to promote positive youth leadership development, exemplary citizenship, mentorship cultivation and service learning among selected high school sophomores and juniors; and (m) Jackson State University, Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation (HYPER) to provide interactive health educational sessions to children and adolescents in feeder-pattern schools (elementary, middle and high schools) within Jackson Public Schools District. The following areas are included: Obesity, Nutrition and Physical Activity; Tobacco, Alcohol and Drug Use; Abstinence Education, Safety and Character Building.

/2013/ The Office of Child and Adolescent Health plans to collaborate with MS Department of Mental Health, MS Department of Human Services, MS Department of Education, and the Attorney General's Office to create multiple one-day educational trainings focused on addressing alcohol and drug abuse, bullying prevention, underage smoking and drinking prevention techniques, cyber crimes, teen pregnancy and sexual health, and exploration

of healthy choices among middle and high school students. In an effort to reduce the high school dropout rate, the trainings will be held on various community college campuses in Mississippi. Participants attending middle and high schools will be exposed to post-secondary educational, social, and environmental settings. Based on MS Department of Mental Health data, the areas of the state with highest rates of adolescent health and mental health risk factors will be selected as potential sites. A Statewide Youth Advisory Council consisting of middle and high school students from private and public schools will be organized to assist with planning, developing, and implementing the trainings.

School social workers at Jackson Public Schools middle schools utilize TeenScreen, a national psychosocial assessment tool, to annually assess at-risk behaviors of all middle school students. The Office of Child and Adolescent Health provides health education resource information for students, their parents, and teachers. Professionals address youth suicide, bullying and harassment, alcohol and drug prevention, safety and injury prevention, teen pregnancy and abstinence, HIV/AIDS, self esteem and body image, and character building and integrity. The utilization of TeenScreen provides an opportunity for social workers to address physical health issues in students. //2013//

Health Education

The MS Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (MSCLPPP) conducted home visits and environmental inspections for children with elevated blood lead levels = 15 µg/dL. MSCLPPP enhanced its program services by adopting the Healthy Housing Rating System of New England and the Healthy Home Model to include other resources on health and safety hazards found in the home (asthma, injury and fire prevention, indoor air quality, mold, mildew and pest management).

The MSCLPPP provided Healthy Housing trainings to community stakeholders on the seven principles of healthy housing (Keep it Dry, Keep it Clean, Keep it Pest Free, Keep it Safe, Keep it Contaminant-Free, Keep it Ventilated, and Keep it Maintained). The program partnered with colleges/universities, community based organizations, housing agencies, city code enforcement, day care centers and others to provide lead and healthy homes primary prevention and policy development.

Section III. E. State Agency Coordination Updates for 2012 (character limits depleted in State Agency Coordination)

MS Department of Mental Health

The MSDH Office Director of Child and Adolescent Health serves on MS Advisory Council on Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorders (FASD) to prevent, educate, and bring awareness about birth defects and learning and behavioral disorders caused by prenatal alcohol exposure. The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health collaborates with MS Department of Mental Health to offer trainings on FASD for district and county health department staff. //2012//

B. Agency Capacity

CMP

CMP is Mississippi's Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) Program providing care coordination and/or medical care to children with chronic or disabling conditions. Conditions covered include major orthopedic, neurological, and cardiac diagnoses, and other congenital disorders. Program services are available to state residents through 20 years of age who meet eligibility criteria. The program provides community-based specialty care through 13 clinic sites in

which specialty clinic sessions are held throughout the state, including a multi-disciplinary clinic centrally located in Jackson at the Blake Clinic for Children in the Jackson Medical Mall.

CMP has a very strong link with the county health department system. Local offices and Genetics/CMP staff are utilized to provide community based CMP application sites and screening and referral services and serve as a base of operations for central office staff when clinics are held at the community level. CMP has also developed partnerships with Living Independence for Everyone (LIFE), the Cerebral Palsy Foundation, Cystic Fibrosis and Hemophilia parent support groups, American Academy of Pediatrics-MS Chapter, Division of Medicaid, the University of MS Medical Center, the Choctaw Indian Health Services, and the University of Southern MS Institute for Disability Studies (IDS) to ensure that all support services are coordinated for the patients when and where appropriate.

/2012/ CMP's partnership with the Cerebral Palsy Foundation ended in 2010 due to the closure of the MS chapter. In 2010, CMP developed a partnership with Health Help for Kids, which is a non-profit organization that assists needy families with Medicaid and CHIP applications. //2012//

/2013/ CMP developed a partnership with Mississippi Parent Training and Information Center (MSPTI) to offer information and education in CMP's newly implemented Information and Education (I&E) Sessions. Efforts have begun to strengthen Intra-agency partnerships beginning with MSDH's Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (EHDI) program. EHDI staff recently presented at CMP's latest I&E Session to promote program activities and services. See NPM 5 for details. //2013//

The partnership with the University of Southern MS IDS has resulted in the creation of the Family 2 Family Health Information and Education Center (F2FC), a MS based family focused and family-managed entity that works to empower the families of children with special health care needs to be partners in the decision making process concerning the health of their children. F2FC is a collaboration of CMP, LIFE and the University of Southern MS IDS, and utilizes a Parent Consultant in a dual role which also includes serving as the F2FC Coordinator. At CMP clinics, the Parent Consultant provides support services to families and regularly consults with professional clinic staff concerning patient and family concerns. Through her experiences with CMP as a parent, the Parent Consultant has a unique perspective on the services CMP provides to its parents. She provides input into program and policy decision making and is relied upon to share her experience and perspective in assisting CMP in involving families in decision making at all levels. The Parent Consultant helps families to navigate the often challenging health care system and find the resources and support they need to care for their child and their family.

The CMP utilizes Advisory Committees to communicate with and receive feedback from health care providers and consumers. Advisory Committees include specialty and sub-specialty physicians, dentists, physical therapists, other providers, and parents of CMP patients. Through this effort, providers are advised of program efforts to increase awareness regarding program services and efforts to assist CMP patients in finding a medical home. CMP also receives input from the Parent Advisory Committee.

CMP's Spanish Interpreter provides translation services to CMP's Spanish speaking families. The Spanish Interpreter also translates CMP's educational materials into Spanish to better serve Spanish speaking families.

/2013/ The contracted Spanish Interpreter's hours have been adjusted this fiscal period to offer our Limited English Proficient (LEP) patients and their families' greater access to translation/interpreter services. The Spanish Interpreter also offers case management assistance for those LEP patients and their families and plays a significant role in reviewing information and educational material to ensure that material is linguistically appropriate and culturally sensitive. CMP plans to work closely with the program's Spanish Interpreter and social work staff to develop a plan to improve patient and families'

access to community resources. //2013//

/2012/ See Overview section for additional updates. //2012//

Adolescent Health

In order to address the increasing needs of pre-adolescents, adolescents and young adults, MSDH dedicated funds through the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant to establish the Adolescent Health Program as well as hire an Adolescent Health Coordinator in 2004. The Adolescent Health Coordinator is responsible for the strategic vision, planning and implementation of the programmatic administration and operation of the Adolescent Health program. The program serves as a resource to MS communities in assessing and addressing strengths and risks related to adolescent health status through information, consultation, technical assistance, coordination, training, assessment and evaluation.

Adolescent health information and services are provided through many existing programs within the MSDH service delivery system. Services include, but are not limited to: comprehensive health screenings and referrals, including oral health, nutritional assessment and counseling, genetic counseling, tobacco prevention, safety and injury prevention education, social services, mental health referrals, immunizations, STD/HIV education, domestic violence, rape prevention and crisis intervention, and habilitative services for adolescents with special health care needs.

The MSDH Adolescent Health Program has established collaborations with partner agencies and organizations to fulfill its mission to respond to the many issues impacting children, adolescents and young adults. Several critical initiatives include collaborating with: (a) MS Department of Education (MDE) to strengthen communications and collaboration between MDE and MSDH to support and improve HIV, STD, and unintended and teen pregnancy prevention for school-aged youth and to improve school health and public health education policies and programs; (b) MS Department of Mental Health to address an interagency system of care approach to deliver accessible and appropriate wrap-around community-based level services and treatment to children, adolescents and families with serious emotional, mental health, substance abuse disorders and/or with juvenile justice system relations; (c) MS Department of Human Services to deliver a wide range of community social services for vulnerable children, youth and their families in order to prevent and/or reduce service dependency, teen pregnancy, neglect and abuse and inappropriate institutionalization; (d) MS Alliance for School Health to improve the health of school-aged children and youth through the promotion of coordinated school health services; (e) MS Department of Employment Security to deliver basic and appropriate health services to youth in order to prevent and reduce school dropout and youth delinquency rates; (f) MS Department of Public Safety to promote safety belt use, drug and alcohol prevention, and positive youth development awareness activities and campaigns in middle and high schools; (g) MS Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics to eliminate the state's childhood obesity epidemic by working with policy makers, clinical improvement professionals, healthcare professionals, school administrators, educators, and parents through the National Initiative for Children's Healthcare Quality "Be Our Voice Childhood Obesity Advocacy" campaign to ensure that every child has access to high-quality care through a medical home; /2012/ (h) Children's Defense Fund to champion policies and programs that lift children and adolescents out of poverty; protect youth from abuse and neglect; and ensure all children and adolescents have access to affordable comprehensive health care coverage, quality education and a moral and spiritual foundation. (continued in section III. A. Overview) //2012//

/2013/ The Jackson State University College of Public Service, School of Social Work, Mississippi Child Welfare Institute, will provide education and training about child welfare practices to partner organizations and agencies working to improve services for vulnerable children, youth, and families. //2013//

The Adolescent Health Coordinator serves on numerous task forces and committees to raise

awareness, educate, and plan interventions regarding critical health-risk behaviors and issues confronting children, adolescents, and young adults such as alcohol and drug abuse, bullying, violence and crime, obesity, injury and safety, teen suicide, preconception health, school dropout prevention, dating and relationships, juvenile delinquency, homelessness, peer pressure and stress, unintended and teen pregnancy and parenting among adolescents. Updates of future health initiatives and community-based partnerships and trainings will be included as they occur.

Genetic Services

The Genetics Services Program provides comprehensive services statewide for a broad range of genetic related disorders. Priority is given to prevention measures to minimize the effects of these disorders through early detection and timely medical evaluation, diagnosis and treatment. Newborn screening is mandated by law in Mississippi. In 2003, the MSDH expanded the screening panel to include the American College of Medical Genetics (ACMG) and March of Dimes (MOD) universal panel along with other disorders/diseases recommended by the MS Genetics Advisory Committee. The program provides newborn screening for 40 disorders to identify these problems early and allow for immediate intervention to prevent irreversible physical conditions, developmental disabilities or death. Professional and patient education is provided on a yearly basis to ensure that information is readily available to the population at risk, as well as to hospitals, physicians and other health care providers.

/2013/ In April 2011 the Board of Health approved the recommendation to add Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID) to the Mississippi newborn screening panel effective January 1, 2012. //2013//

The CMP/Genetics team consists of a nurse, social worker and clerk in each of the nine public health districts. The team works with MSDH county and central office staff to assure adequate follow-up, care coordination and continuity of care for patients and their families.

Clinical services are provided primarily through referrals to the University of MS Medical Center, Mississippi's only tertiary care center. Genetics satellite clinics are also routinely conducted in six public health districts in the state. These satellite clinics make genetic services more accessible for patients and families.

/2013/ To ensure that required follow-up appointments are made, CMP/Genetics Coordinators are now required to submit monthly reports indicating those children and youth to whom follow-up case management was provided for the month of reference. These activities are regularly monitored and discussed with District CMP/Genetics Coordinators and their supervisors. //2013//

Early Intervention (EI)

First Steps is Mississippi's early intervention system for infants and toddlers with developmental delays and disabilities and their families. The MSDH is the lead agency that assures an effective and appropriate implementation of IDEA, Part C. Other agencies such as the MS Departments of Mental Health, Education, Division of Medicaid, and Human Services collaborate with the MSDH and assist with the direct provision of early intervention services, referrals of potentially eligible infants and toddlers, and funding of the delivery of early intervention services.

A child with a developmental delay of 25 percent in any one developmental domain may be eligible for early intervention services. Infants and toddlers with conditions known to cause developmental delays are automatically eligible for services. Also, a qualified provider through informed clinical opinion can establish eligibility.

/2013/ Effective July 1, 2012, First Steps will change developmental delay criteria to be 33% in any one developmental area or 25% delay in two or more areas. //2013//

Under IDEA's child find component, the identification, location, and evaluation of infants and toddlers birth to age three is a shared responsibility of the MSDH under Part C and the MS Department of Education under Part B of the Act. The Early Intervention Program's data system, First Steps Information System (FSIS), is a tool used for monitoring and managing the program statewide and at the local level. A tickler system is being produced for service coordinators that will electronically notify them about important timelines related to services for the families.

/2013/ A reminder system has been developed and implemented to assist Service Coordinators and District Coordinators with notifications of important timelines related to services for children/families. //2013//

/2012/ Hand held computers have been purchased for statewide service coordinators to use in the field to expedite EI procedures and timely data entry. New and revised EI forms have been developed to meet current Individual Disability Education Act (IDEA) Part C guidelines and to make forms family friendly. //2012//

/2013/ Hand held computers are currently in use by Service Coordinators statewide and are loaded with some forms to allow the IFSP, release of information, and notices to be printed and completed in the field. IT is working with First Steps to make these forms completed in the field accessible and capable of downloading into the child registry which will reduce duplication of data input for SC staff. //2013//

New FSIS user friendly data reports were created that facilitate data management by service coordinators and district coordinators. Improvements to the FSIS database make data entry easier and provide tools to assist district staff in managing their caseloads. An agency approved billing manual is provided to all Early Intervention service providers to facilitate consistent procedures for the billing of early intervention services.

In 2009, $4.87 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds was received from the U.S. Department of Education. This award will assist Mississippi in the implementation of a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families. A Request for Proposals was completed in September of 2009 to provide statewide training.

ARRA training grants are implementing training topics such as assistive technology, personnel development, emotional and language disorders, and inclusion of children in childcare facilities with special needs. Another ARRA funded pilot project that began in late 2009 is in production in 2010. This pilot program began in Public Health District IX to address provider recruitment issues. The project is a nonprofit group which contracts with providers and facilitates processing of paperwork required for the billing of Insurance and Medicaid. In addition to training grants, ARRA funding has been used to increase the number of statewide provider contracts to serve families in the early intervention program.

/2012/ University of MS (UM) developed and conducted four training sessions to educate providers on a change in service delivery to the Primary Service Provider (PSP) model. This model has proven to create productive results and to be cost effective. University of Southern MS (USM) held training sessions across the state with childcare providers and Head Start staff to educate EI caregivers on how to implement inclusion in those settings for children. MS State University (MSU)-TK Martin Center developed four training modules on assistive technology and presented statewide to service providers and service coordinators. TK Martin Center educated providers on effective and appropriate adaptive equipment to be used in the home. Their therapy staff also demonstrated items readily accessible in the homes that could be used by parents/guardians or providers for EI children therapy needs. TK Martin Center established nine adaptive equipment lender libraries for parents and service providers to use in each health district. //2012//

/2013/ ARRA funds ended September 30, 2011. First Steps was able to enhance District and Central Office programs through stimulus funds by purchasing needed equipment, supplies, and testing tools. //2013//

The State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Reports that include baselines, targets, activities, and timelines for fourteen indicators are posted on the First Steps home page of the MSDH website HealthyMS.com.

/2012/ Also included at our website are District specific data, State Interagency Council Committee (SICC) information and EI Grant application for FY 2011. //2012//

/2013/ The current State Performance Plan, Annual Performance Report, updated Central Directory, New Part C Regulation definitions, Transition policy changes, and Head Start collaboration report have been added to the First Steps website. //2013//

State Oral Health Program

The MCH Block Grant employs a full-time dental director who leads the State Oral Health Program (SOHP). Dedicated leadership is essential to assessing the oral health needs in populations, increasing awareness of oral health issues, formulating and promoting sound oral health policy, and advocating for the development of programs to prevent oral disease and promote health.

The MCH Block Grant also supports a 1.0 FTE statewide sealant program coordinator who is working with dentists at Federally Qualified Health Centers to provide school-based delivery of dental sealants to eligible children. Supplies and travel costs are reimbursed by the program. During the 2009-2010 school year, MSDH completed an open-mouth survey of third grade children in public schools. Results of the survey are detailed in both the data and narrative sections of National Performance Measure # 9.

MCH Block Grant support helps the SOHP leverage additional resources through the Office of Tobacco Control, WIC, the Office of Preventive Health, and the Bower Foundation, a philanthropic organization. For example, the SOHP supports seven dental hygienists who provide oral health screening and caries risk assessment and deliver preventive fluoride varnish to children in nine public health districts. The SOHP also provides funding to design and install new community water fluoridation systems. In FY 2009, the SOHP discontinued a weekly school fluoride rinse program for children in K through fifth grades.

The SOHP provided leadership to create the MS Oral Health Community Alliance (MOHCA) a statewide oral health coalition to build community partnerships to promote oral health. MOHCA appointed an Executive Board, adopted by-laws, and prepared an action plan. MOHCA obtained tax-exemption status from the IRS as a 501(c)(3) organization in December 2009. A website for MOHCA is located at http://www.HealthyMS.com/MOHCA.

/2013/ The MS Oral Health Community Alliance (MOHCA) continues to recruit members and participate in oral health promotional activities throughout the state. MOHCA is focused on building community partnerships to promote oral health by developing regional chapters, and engaging key stakeholders to partner with them to find solutions that would impact the oral health of Mississippi residents. //2013//

The SOHP provides case management for children diagnosed with cleft lip and/or palate or a craniofacial syndrome that are eligible for coverage of procedures involving the oral cavity and related affected structures through the Children's Medical Program. In CY09, there were 236 payment authorizations for CMP patients with the primary diagnosis of cleft lip/palate.
/2013/ In CY11 there were 356 payment authorizations. //2013//

/2012/ Oral health services for CSHCN are limited in the state. The University of Mississippi Medical Center has the only pediatric dentistry clinic in the state that specializes in serving CSHCN. Few providers accept Medicaid for payment of services. //2012//

Immunization Program

MCH staff support the provision of immunizations designed to eliminate morbidity and mortality due to childhood vaccine-preventable diseases such as diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, influenza, and pneumonia in all MSDH county health departments and strives to increase immunization rates throughout the lifespan for children, adolescents and adults. Services include vaccine administration, monitoring of immunization levels, disease surveillance and outbreak control, information and education, and enforcement of immunization laws.

The Immunization Program collaborates with Division of Medicaid to assure provider reimbursements for the Vaccines for Children Program and has a Memorandum of Agreement to reimburse the agency for vaccines purchased through the SCHIP Program. The Program also works closely with the American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Academy of Family Physicians to educate and inform providers about vaccines.

Other collaborations occur with the MS Department of Education, MS Private School Association and the MS Catholic Dioceses to assure that all children enrolled in Mississippi schools are vaccinated according to the MS School Immunization laws and guidelines. The program conducts immunization workshops, distributes memoranda/letters when changes occur, and reminds school administrators of immunization requirements. The staff also work with the Head Start and Child Care Directors by informing them what vaccines are required for childcare.

CDC Coordinated School Health Initiative

The MSDH Bureau of School Health and the MS Department of Education Office of Healthy Schools teamed to form the CDC Coordinated Approach to School Health Initiative. This initiative is funded through a five year cooperative agreement with the CDC to implement coordinated school health programs across the state and provide professional development and technical assistance in school districts with high levels of health disparities to improve the health of middle and high school students across the lifespan. The CDC coordinated approach is an eight component model that focuses on health and physical education; health, nutrition, and counseling and psychological services; a healthy school environment; health promotion for staff; and family/community involvement. Monitoring and assessment of effectiveness will focus on coordinated school health, physical activity, and nutrition programs; tobacco policy and cessation services; HIV, STD, and teen pregnancy prevention; and Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance activities.

Women's Health

The MSDH Women's Health programs provide women with or assure access to comprehensive health services that affect positive outcomes, including early cancer detection, dysplasia and laboratory services, domestic violence prevention and intervention, family planning, and maternity services. This wide range of activities and services are provided in house or contracted out to coordinate the delivery of comprehensive care for low income women.

Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP)

The central aim of the BCCP is to address the breast and cervical cancer screening needs of medically underserved women in the state through outreach education and promotion of awareness. For example, the Praises in Pink program educates church members on how to coordinate a breast cancer prevention project for their respective congregation. Participants learn

about risk factors and the importance of prevention and early detection. Typically, these women are uninsured, medically underserved, poor, minority women, and elderly. The age criterion for the BCCP is 40-64 and incomes cannot exceed 250% of the Federal Poverty Level.

In addition to breast and cervical cancer screening services provided for women 40-64, diagnostic procedures and case management services are also provided for women with abnormal findings. Women who are diagnosed with a malignancy or pre-cancerous condition of the cervix may be referred to Medicaid for treatment coverage. Staff of the BCCP provide professional and public educational programs.

In Mississippi, the American Cancer Society estimated that 14,330 new cases of cancer would be diagnosed in 2010, with 1,970 cases being breast cancer. According to the Mississippi Cancer Registry in 2009 there were actually 15,541 new cases of cancer, which included 14,688 new cases of invasive cancer diagnosed in the state. According to MSDH Vital Statistics, during 2010 there were 6,264 cancer deaths with 432 of those deaths caused by breast cancer and 58 of those death caused by cervical cancer. The BCCP served 7,491 women during FY 10 compared to 6,435 women served in FY 09, provided 4,094 mammography screenings in FY 1009 compared to 3,620 in FY 09, and 3,141 Pap tests in FY 10 compared to 2,565 in FY09. A woman served includes a woman receiving any CDC National Breast and Cervical Cancer Early Detection Program (NBCCEDP)-funded screen or diagnostic procedure. Diagnostic procedures include mammography, clinical breast exam or Pap test.

/2012/ From 1999 through May 2010, over 58,568 women have been screened by BCCP providers. MSDH works with Medicaid to expedite the process of obtaining Medicaid for treatment of women diagnosed with cancer. //2012//

Family Planning (FP) Program

The FP (Title X) Program promotes awareness and assures access to reproductive health benefits by encouraging individuals to make informed choices that provide opportunities for healthier lives. More than 60,237 Mississippians received comprehensive family planning services in CY 2011, and approximately 13,519 of those were age 19 years or younger.

The target populations are females aged 13-44 at or below 150 percent of poverty level. A fee system with a sliding scale is used where clients with an income at or below 100 percent poverty level are not charged for services. Reimbursement is sought for Medicaid eligible clients.

The FP program provides:
1. Medical and non-medical contraception methods, education, and counseling
2. Comprehensive medical examination including a thorough history, blood pressure, and items listed in the paragraph below, and provision of contraceptive method
3. Pregnancy testing and counseling
4. STD/HIV testing and counseling
5. Preconception health including enhanced documentation of services

The FP program also provides blood pressure screening, clinical breast exams, cervical cancer screening, follow-up of abnormal Pap tests and treatment, treatment for STDs, preconception care, sterilization, and infertility services. Access to other MSDH services such as WIC, immunizations, prenatal care, child health, and children's medical services is provided to family planning clients and their families as needed.

The FP Waiver Program represents a collaborative effort between the Division of Medicaid and the MSDH to increase the availability of family planning services to all women of childbearing age (13-44) with incomes at or below 185% of the federal poverty level who would not otherwise qualify for Medicaid. Additional collaborations include activities with other health care providers, teachers, students, patients, potential clients and networking with community and faith-based

organizations that work with hard-to-reach populations in order to decrease unintended pregnancies, increase child spacing intervals, and refer for continuance of care so as to improve future birth outcomes and save Medicaid dollars.

Maternity

MSDH Maternity Services Program aims to reduce low-birth weight, infant and maternal morbidity and mortality in MS by providing comprehensive, risk-appropriate prenatal and postpartum care through county health departments. During CY 2009, approximately 17 percent of the women who gave birth in Mississippi received their prenatal care in county health departments (compared to 19 percent in CY 2007). Public health nurses, nurse practitioners, physicians, nutritionists, and social workers provide this cost-effective, comprehensive primary care. WIC is a critical component of the maternity care effort.

A part-time, board-certified OB/GYN continues to provide consultation statewide for the maternity, BCCP, and family planning programs. The public health team at the district and county level evaluates the maternity patient at each visit, using protocols which reflect national standards of care for maternity patients. Special emphasis is placed on the identification of high-risk factors and ensuring appropriate care to reduce or prevent problems. This includes referring for delivery by an obstetrician at hospitals that provide the necessary specialized care for the mother and her baby.

Perinatal High Risk Management/Infant Services System (PHRM/ISS)

PHRM/ISS is a comprehensive case management program targeting Women's Health Services to Medicaid eligible pregnant/postpartum women and infants up to their first birthday. The program consists of a multidisciplinary team (MS licensed RN, Nutritionist/Registered Dietitian, and Social Worker) who provide a comprehensive approach to high-risk mothers and infants for enhanced services. Targeted case management combined with the team approach establishes better treatment of the whole patient, improves the patient's access to available resources, provides for early detection of risk factors, and allows for coordinated care, all in order to reduce the incidence of low birthweight and infant and maternal mortality and morbidity. This team of professionals provides risk screening assessments, counseling, health education, home visiting, and monthly case management.

Enhanced services were also provided to health department postpartum women who were not Medicaid eligible due to their socioeconomic status. In some districts, public health nurses visit postpartum women prior to their discharge from the hospital.

Office of Tobacco Control (OTC)

The mission of the MSDH OTC is to promote and protect the health of all Mississippians by reducing tobacco-related morbidity and mortality. The program accomplishes this by utilizing a systemic approach to tobacco prevention and control. Program components include: state and community interventions, health communication interventions, tobacco cessation interventions and surveillance and evaluation. Each program component is developed and implemented based on evidence-based strategies and the recommendations outlined in CDC Best Practices-2007.

Since its inception in July 2007, the MSDH OTC has worked diligently to develop the statewide and comprehensive tobacco education, prevention and cessation program. Through CDC Cooperative Agreement funds, the program has partnered with the MSDH Office of Preventive Health, Chronic Disease Bureau, to establish chronic disease coalitions that educate communities on cardiovascular disease, diabetes, asthma and tobacco use. The program has furthered its efforts to enhance established coalitions and strengthen partnerships by supporting the MSDH/American Lung Association of Mississippi's district-level asthma coalitions and partnering with MSDH Oral Health to promote tobacco cessation programs and awareness of the

health risks associated with second-hand smoke exposure in Head Start. Other partnerships include collaboration with WIC to distribute tobacco awareness brochures; WIC certifiers also discuss smoking related issues with applicants.

/2012/ New FY 12 partnerships to coordinate trainings for healthcare providers to utilize the 5As approach to tobacco cessation include the MS Rural Health Association, MS Nurses Foundation, MS Primary Care Association, MS Family Physicians Foundation and the MS Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics. //2012//

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

MS PRAMS is part of a CDC initiative to reduce infant mortality and low birth weight deliveries in Mississippi through the identification and monitoring of selected maternal experiences and behaviors including unintended pregnancy, prenatal care, breastfeeding, smoking, drinking, and mother and infant health. It is an ongoing, population-based, state-specific source of information that occurs postpartum and during a child's early infancy.

Since the start of data collection, PRAMS continues to successfully survey approximately 1200 mothers per year throughout the state of MS. The state's response rate is required to be 65% of the total sample size as the epidemiologically valid threshold.

PRAMS data have been submitted to CDC for the years of 2003, 2004, 2006, 2007 (not weighted), and 2008. Data collection was halted in 2005 due to Hurricane Katrina. Surveillance Reports were published for the 2003 and 2006 analyzed data. Data have been analyzed for 2008 and is due for publication in late 2011.

/2013/ Surveillance Report will be publicly available in 2012. Presentations using MS PRAMS data were made at the 2010 PRAMS National Conference, 2011 Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology National Conference, and 2011 American Public Health Association National Conference. PRAMS data utilization for Chronic Disease Prevention is currently being evaluated by a National Association of Chronic Disease Directors project. //2013//

The PRAMS Program is currently collecting data in Phase VI, while preparing some changes for Phase VII which will begin in 2012. PRAMS data have been used by researchers and for the following reports and programs: MS Infant Mortality Task Force Infant Mortality Trend Report, 2010 Legislative Infant Mortality Report, Mississippi National Children's Study Sampling Strategy, and the MS Tobacco Control Advisory Control Council Program. Presentations were given at the 2008 MCH EPI Conference and two publications were published: (1) a multiple state PRAMS data analysis on pre-pregnancy BMI/gestational weight gain and (2) "Prenatal Care Utilization in MS: Racial Disparities and Implications for Unfavorable Birth Outcomes."

Delta Infant Mortality Elimination (DIME) Project

The DIME project's primary focus is to reduce infant mortality in the MS Delta by reducing the numbers and consequences of very low birthweight infants born to MS women. DIME targets gaps in women's and infants' health services in the 18 counties of the Delta Health Alliance initiative. DIME is a multidimensional, multicollaborative effort including the MSDH, the University of MS School of Medicine, and Federally Qualified Health Centers.

The DIME project proposes to accomplish its goal of decreasing infant mortality in the MS Delta by: 1) Filling gaps in healthcare services for women and infants; 2) Increasing efficiency and utilization of available healthcare services for women and infants; and 3) Enhancing knowledge and skills of healthcare consumers and providers in the Delta.

The DIME project strategically assembles partners to increase the number of providers in the Delta, enhance case management and follow up services, initiate post-partum home visitation

activities and increase access to women's healthcare and chronic disease management. Examples include family planning services, mental health services, social services, general medical and dental services, transportation assistance, and drug coverage. An additional DIME component is coordinated infant death review conferences among health department and local providers to gain insight on opportunities to improve outcomes for infants and families of the MS Delta. Outreach and educational services will be provided at individual, community, and professional education levels.

Metropolitan Infant Mortality Elimination (MIME) Project

The MIME project is the sister project of the DIME program. The MIME project is being piloted in the Jackson Metropolitan Area utilizing the same interpregnancy care project components used in the DIME project.

The DIME and MIME projects provide rural and urban perspectives of interpregnancy care implementation strategies in MS. After extensive research design and evaluation planning, DIME and MIME were finalized and multi-agency institutional review board approval was obtained. Enrollment of participants was initiated in mid-February 2009 and the first participant was enrolled on only the third day of recruitment.

/2012/ Funding for DIME/MIME is ending; see SPM 1 & 9 narrative for details. //2012//

Health Education

In addition to partnering with other providers to improve the provision of services to the MCH population, MSDH currently provides an array of health education programs on a statewide basis through district and local county health departments. Age appropriate safety education/counseling is integrated into all child health services (EPSDT clinic, health fairs, awareness events, etc). Health education is being provided to residents in the areas of poison prevention, child safety, immunization, infection control, nutrition, childhood obesity, fire safety, oral hygiene, and dental screenings. Many of these educational services are provided with the assistance of partners in communities, schools, and faith-based groups targeting youth and adolescents.

/2012/ See Overview section for additional updates. //2012//

Improvement of Client Services

Health Services District Program Review

The MSDH Office of Health Services conducts an annual District Program Review at each of the nine public health districts in order to facilitate communication between central office and field staff to improve programmatic activities at the client service level. A central office team of health care professionals consisting of a nurse, nutritionist, social worker, and other health-related disciplines meets with district administrative staff to discuss the district's involvement in each Maternal and Child Health program. Programs such as Family Planning, Maternity, EPSDT, Newborn Screening, and Early Intervention are discussed to identify opportunities for improvement of services to MSDH clients.

During the last review cycle, MCH Epidemiology was added as a major component. This component provides district and state staff the opportunity to better understand some of the causes and effects surrounding the subject of fetal-infant mortality. This component also reinforces the importance of utilizing the epidemiological process in problem solving and program planning strategies.

Cultural Competency

In an effort to develop cultural competency within the agency to better meet the needs of and improve service delivery to Mississippi's immigrant population, workshops were conducted in the last year by the MSDH Office of Health Disparity Elimination (OHDE) during which approximately 2,200 staff were provided training in cultural competency by experts from the Morehouse School of Medicine. The MSDH OHDE also employs an Outreach Coordinator to provide guidance on multicultural perspectives including those of the Middle Eastern and Hispanic communities and to assist with the certification of MSDH tran

C. Organizational Structure

State agency functions are divided between the Governor and the Legislature according to agency structure. The Mississippi Development Authority (MDA), the Division of Medicaid, and the Department of Human Services (DHS) are executive branch agencies, while the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) is independent. Independent agencies are governed by boards whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Governor maintains indirect influence through these appointments, but independent agencies must deal more directly with the legislature in negotiating budgets and significant policy changes. With the mix of executive and independent agencies, state agency heads do not function together as a cabinet, a situation that results in a number of horizontal power bases within the state government structure.

MSDH is the state agency responsible for administering the Title V MCH Block Grant. These funds are allocated in the central office to the Offices of Women's Health and Child and Adolescent Health. CMP is located in the Office of Child and Adolescent Health. All are located organizationally within Health Services (HS). Women's Health and Child and Adolescent Health provide services for the three major populations targeted by the MCH Block Grant: women and infants, children and adolescents, and children with special health care needs.

The MSDH is organized into nine public health districts, each with its own district health officer, and more than 100 public health and specialty clinics that service all 82 counties. The District Chief Nurse oversees all public health nursing activities in the district and supervises the MCH/Family Planning Coordinator. Services include prenatal and postnatal care, well child and sick child care, as well as restorative services for CSHCN. This network allows the MSDH to address the needs of children and families, especially those with low incomes, in a family-centered, community-based and coordinated manner that ensures access and availability of quality health care.

The Office of Health Services directly supports the agency's mission to promote and protect the health of Mississippians through a variety of programs designed to prevent disease, maintain health, and promote wellness for Mississippians of all ages. The Office of Health Services has two primary areas of focus: Health Maintenance and Health Promotion. Health Maintenance strives to improve healthcare services for women and infants, increase efficiency and utilization of available services, and enhance knowledge and skills of both consumers and providers of healthcare services. Health Promotion encourages achievement of optimal health and physical well-being while seeking to minimize risks for chronic disease and injuries. Health Promotion programs benefit Mississippians who want to improve and secure their health. Together, the two areas provide a comprehensive approach to improving health outcomes, which in turn leads to reduced morbidity and mortality among Mississippians.

An official and dated organization chart is provided as an attachment to this section.
An attachment is included in this section. IIIC - Organizational Structure

D. Other MCH Capacity

In December 2009, State Health Officer Dr. F. E. Thompson, Jr., passed away after a lengthy illness. Dr. Mary Currier, who was serving as State Epidemiologist, was selected by the State

Board of Health to serve as Mississippi's new State Health Officer. Dr. Currier served as Mississippi's State Epidemiologist from 1993 to 2004 and 2007-2010. Dr. Paul Byers, a physician in the Epidemiology office, was named Acting State Epidemiologist in February 2010.

Within Health Services there are three offices that serve the maternal and child health population. They are listed below with the Central Office and District FTE of each:
1) Office of WIC :
a) 43 central office staff including administrative, information technology, shipping & receiving, and financial personnel;
b) 640 district/county staff including administrative, clinical, and food center personnel.
2) Office of Women's Health -- 23 central office staff and nine field staff.
3) Office of Child/Adolescent Health, including Children with Special Health Care Needs:
a) Genetics has 15 central office and 25 field staff;
b) Child Health has 4 central office staff;
c) CMP has 26 central office, 4 field staff, and 3 contract employees that include a Dental Consultant, a Family 2 Family Parent Consultant and a Spanish Interpreter/Translator;
d) Early Intervention has 11 central office and 74 field staff;
e) Total Child/Adolescent staff = 63 central office and 100 field staff.

Biographical Sketches of Key MCH Personnel

Daniel R. Bender, MHS, currently serves as the Director of the Office of Health Services. Mr. Bender was the Director of the Genetics Program from 1983 to 2000, where he worked toward the passage of laws mandating newborn screening for PKU, T4 (TSH), Hgb and Galactosemia. Mr. Bender started nine satellite genetic clinics in the state and started the first genetics database in Mississippi (MS). He also developed the MS Birth Defects registry. Mr. Bender's medical experiences include registered Emergency Medical Technician for Baldwin Ambulance and Director of Rankin County Emergency Medical Services. His education includes a Bachelor of Science Degree in Special Education and Master's Degree in Health Science.

/2013/ Mr. Bender retired on May 31, 2012, and was succeeded by Ms. Kathy Gibson-Burk. Ms. Gibson-Burk was the Director of the MSDH Office of WIC and came to MSDH in 1994 as the District Social Work Supervisor for District V. In 1997 she was promoted to the State Social Services Director and in 1999 received another promotion as the Deputy Field Services Director. She has over 22 years of service and management experience in state government, having worked 13 years with the MS Department of Human Services. She earned a Bachelor of Social Work degree from MS University for Women and a Master of Social Work degree from the University of Southern MS. She also received the Certificate of Achievement from the Tulane School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine for completion of the South Central Public Health Leadership Institute and is a graduate of the Certified Public Manager's Program through the MS State Personnel Board. //2013//

Wesley F. Prater, MD, is a board-certified obstetrician/gynecologist whose career spans over 30 years. The first 25 years were spent exclusively in the private sector where his passion was, and continues to be, Maternal and Infant care. Dr. Prater served on Mississippi's initial Infant Mortality Task Force. The last five years in the private sector was combined with working in a community health center as the Director of Women's Health and as Medical Director for one year. At Madison County Medical Center, Canton, Mississippi, Dr. Prater has served as Director of the Obstetrics & Gynecology and Surgery Departments, Chief of Staff and Board Chairman. The professional organizations that he has devoted the majority of his time to include the Gynecic Society, Mississippi Medical and Surgical Association, and the National Medical Association. Dr. Prater has held a leadership role in most of his professional organizations.

Rosalyn Walker, M.D., is a board certified pediatrician who provides consultation to MSDH. She has twenty years of experience in general pediatrics and pediatric pulmonology, especially in the care of children with chronic illness and special health care needs. Dr. Walker joined the

department in September 2006 and is a link between community health care providers, tertiary care providers and MSDH. Special interests include newborn screening and care of children with special health care needs.

Louisa Young Denson LSW, MPPA, CPM, is currently the Director of the MSDH Office of Women's Health. Previously, she served as the Director of Disparity Elimination, Director of Minority Affairs, Office Systems Advisor for all clerical staff with the agency, Immunization Representative for 11 counties in District V, Hinds County Office Manager (which consisted of 11 clinics), Director of the Mary C. Jones Clinic, Public Health Advisor for the Sexually Transmitted Disease Program and a clerk in Vital Records and Statistics. Ms. Denson has a Master's in Public Policy and Administration, Bachelor's degree in Social Work, and is a licensed social worker. She has also completed the Certified Public Managers Program with the State Personnel Board.

Geneva Cannon RN, MHS, is Director of the Office of Child and Adolescent Health. Ms. Cannon has over twenty years of experience as a pediatric nurse in critical care, public health, and administration. She was employed with the MSDH in the late 1980's and early 1990's as a nurse with the Genetics Program and later as a nurse consultant with the Office of Child and Adolescent Health. Her career also includes working as Director of Licensure and Practice with the MS Board of Nursing. Prior to her current position, she worked as the Program Coordinator in the planning and implementation of the separate insurance plan for the state's Children's Health Insurance Program.

Lawrence H. Clark is the Director of the Children's Medical Program, Mississippi's Title V Children with Special Health Care Needs program. He has over 25 years of supervisory and management experience. He has worked with Allstate Insurance Company in Jackson, MS, and in Chicago, IL. He also has 13 years of managerial experience with the MS Development Authority. Before joining the MSDH staff, he was employed with the MS Department of Education, Office of Special Education, where he managed several statewide initiatives.

/2012/ Mr. Clark retired during the past year. Patricia Bailey was appointed the Director of the Children's Medical Program after serving as both the Social Worker Consultant and Acting Director. She is a Licensed Master Social Worker with over 13 years experience in serving diverse populations. Ms. Bailey earned both her Bachelor and Master Degrees in Social Work from Jackson State University. She was also employed as the Social Worker Consultant for the state's Title X Family Planning Program. Before joining the MSDH staff, Ms. Bailey was employed with Baptist Health Systems in Jackson. //2012//

Juanita Graham, DNP, MSN, RN is the Director of Program Development and Effectiveness and also fills the role of the Health Services Chief Nurse. Juanita participates in a variety of activities including grant writing, continuing education for nurses, logic modeling, program development, evaluation, and research. She holds both Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral degrees in the Nursing Sciences from the University of MS. She teaches and develops online courses for several nursing and healthcare administration programs and holds a number of adjunct faculty appointments Georgetown University and The DeVry Institute. Juanita holds a number of executive positions and appointments including Director of the Mississippi Council on Nursing Research within the Mississippi Nurses Association Executive Board, Executive Board Member for the Association of State and Territorial Directors of Nursing, National Delegate to the American Nurses Association, and International Delegate to the Sigma Theta Tau International Nursing Honor Society. She has given several state, national, and international presentations on a variety of topics ranging from logic modeling to infant mortality.

Virginia L. Green, MD, began working with Children's Medical Program (CMP), Mississippi's Title V CSHCN program, in 1986, as Pediatric Consultant. Other pediatric experience includes: private practice in Montgomery, AL, 1980-1983; pediatrician for District V, MSDH, 1983-1986; pediatrician and Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, Department of Pediatric Gastroenterology, University of MS Medical Center (UMC), 1991 -1993. She also served as a review pediatrician for

MS Disability Determination Services (DDS), reviewing childhood cases for eligibility for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and Medicaid, 1991 -1993. In 1994, she returned to CMP as the Program's Medical Director.

Lei Zhang, MS, MBA, PhD, is the director of the Office of Health Data & Research. He is the principal investigator of the MS Asthma Program and the MS Pregnancy Risk Assessment and Monitoring System (PRAMS). In addition, he oversees all aspects of data collection and data analysis within Health Services. Dr. Zhang's research interests include health survey data analysis and spatial investigation using GIS and he has published several articles in peer-reviewed journals. In addition, he has given numerous presentations in national and local conferences.

Dr. Nicholas Mosca is State Dental Director for MSDH and Clinical Professor of Pediatric and Public Health Dentistry at the University of MS Medical Center School of Dentistry. A 1987 graduate of Loyola University School of Dentistry, Dr. Mosca completed a two-year General Practice Residency at Charity Hospital Center in New Orleans. From 1989 to 1999, he served as director of the Hospital Dental Clinic at the University of MS Medical Center and later served as clinic coordinator for the Jackson Medical Mall Outpatient Dental Clinic. Dr. Mosca is currently enrolled as a doctoral student at the Gillings School of Global Public Health at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

/2013/ Dr. Mosca left the position of State Dental Director during CY11 and Dr. Dionne Richardson joined the MS State Department of Health in December 2011 as the State Dental Director. Prior to joining MSDH she served as State Dental Director with the LA Department of Health and Hospital's Oral Health Program for five years, and was duly appointed as Assistant Professor at the LSU Health Sciences Center School of Dentistry. Dr. Richardson was also a member of the faculty at Eastman Dental Center in Rochester, NY, and served as an adjunct faculty member in the Community and Preventive Medicine Department of the University of Rochester Medical Center where she taught graduate students and first year medical students. In 1994, she received her Doctor of Dental Surgery degree from Meharry Medical College School of Dentistry in Nashville, TN, and in 1998 she received a Master of Public Health degree from the University of Rochester in Rochester, NY. She completed residencies in Advanced Education in General Dentistry and Public Health at the Eastman Dental Center. She was also a health services research fellow with the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality and served as a data abstractor for CDC's Community and Preventive Services Task Force to develop the oral health section of the Guide to Community and Preventive Services. Throughout her career she has played a pivotal role in developing policy in community water fluoridation, working to improve administration of dental Medicaid services for pregnant women, and programs that led to increasing school-based prevention program efforts. She has also served as a consultant for dental public health programs and worked in a family practice in a small town outside of Baton Rouge. Dr. Richardson is a scholar of the National Public Health Leadership Institute. She has also been called upon to serve as a national leader in addressing oral health issues in communities throughout the country. //2013//

Donna Speed, MS, RD, LD serves as the Nutrition Services Director and coordinator for the Fruits & Veggies-More Matters program for the state. She has 30 years of experience, much of it working with the public and community in the area of disease prevention and wellness. Donna works with the WIC program and the Department of Education to promote a healthier lifestyle for women, infants, and children. She serves as the education/nutrition chairman for MS Chronic Illness Coalition and the MS Comprehensive Cancer Control Program, among others, and serves on the orientation, annual meeting and MCH committees of the Association of State & Territorial Public Health Nutrition Directors. Donna is also national chair-elect of the Fruit & Veggies-More Matters Council.

Danielle Seale, LCSW, Public Health Social Services Director, provides a professional social

services perspective and consultation to the director of Health Services and other MSDH programs regarding policy development, standard setting, and the establishment of service priorities in addition to oversight, consultation and professional consultation to nine social services regional directors and state level social work consultants. She is credentialed at the Licensed, Certified Social Work level, received a bachelor degress from the University of Tennessee in psychology with a minor in child and family studies, and a Master of Social Work degree from the University of Southern Mississippi. Danielle is also the 2012-2013 President of the Association of State and Territorial Public Health Social Workers and serves on the Mississippi Board of Examiners for Social Workers and Marriage and Family Therapists Continuing Education Committee.

John Justice, MHSA, was appointed in February 2009 to serve as the MCH Block Grant Coordinator for MSDH. John began his employment with MSDH in August 1992 as a Public Health Environmentalist in Hinds County (Jackson) MS. In 2004, he joined the MSDH Office of Oral Health as the Fluoridation Administrator where he oversaw the MS Community Water Fluoridation Program. In 2005 and 2006, John received national awards from The Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), the Association of State & Territorial Dental Directors, and the American Dental Association for his work to increase the proportion of population in MS that receives the benefits of fluoridated water. In 2006, he served on a CDC Expert Panel on Engineering and Administrative Recommendations for Water Fluoridation and has given over 100 presentations on water fluoridation and oral health. John is a graduate of Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine's South Central Public Health Leadership Institute having received his certificate in 2006.

Mary M. Wesley, MPH, serves as an MCH Epidemiologist in the Office of Health Data & Research and assists with MCH Block Grant data management, implementation of the State Systems Development Initiative (SSDI) grant, and statistical support for MCH programs. Other responsibilities include data analysis for the MS PRAMS programs. Ms. Wesley's research interests include maternal and child health, adolescent obesity, adolescent mental health, and infectious diseases and has had numerous articles published in peer reviewed journals. Ms. Wesley earned her Bachelor of Science degree in Biology from Prairie View A & M University and her Master of Public Health degree with an emphasis in Epidemiology from the University of Alabama at Birmingham.

Connie Bish, PhD, MPH, is the State MCH Epidemiologist assigned from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to MSDH. Dr. Bish has a Ph.D. in Biological and Biomedical Science specializing in Nutrition and Health Science from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, Emory University, in Atlanta, GA. Dr. Bish also has a Master of Public Health degree in Epidemiology from the Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University. Currently, she is an epidemiologist with the Maternal and Child Health Epidemiology Team in the Applied Sciences Branch within the Division of Reproductive Health (DRH) at the CDC and is assigned to MSDH as the State MCH Epidemiologist. Her public health career began in 1992 while employed by the United States Department of Agriculture as a poultry scientist in the Northeastern US. She later completed the MPH and PhD degrees in 2002 and 2006, respectively. Her research interests include the influence of body mass index, nutrition and metabolism on reproductive outcomes, preterm birth, fetal and infant morbidity and mortality, health disparities, SIDS and other sudden, unexpected infant deaths, preconception health, and epidemiologic methods. Dr. Bish provides expertise as a consultant on all maternal and child health policy and program initiatives and is helping to implement the life course perspective within MSDH.

E. State Agency Coordination

The CDC and HRSA provide funding for most services implemented through Health Services. Less than one percent of total funding for Health Services is provided by the State of Mississippi (MS). Therefore, many MCH programs funded through Title V work in cooperation with national resources such as CDC and other HRSA Maternal and Child Health Bureau programs. Program

staff are constantly in touch with project directors at the national level to ensure that needed services are provided to the MCH population. Additionally, organizational relationships exist between MSDH and other human service agencies that work to enhance the capacity of the Title V program. Examples are given below.

Alcohol and Drug Prevention Programs

The Born Free project, which MSDH originated, networks available community resources for the provision of services to substance-involved pregnant women and their infants. Other agencies involved in the Born Free network include: (a) the University of MS Medical Center (UMMC); (b) Marian Hill Chemical Dependency Treatment Center; (c) New Life for Women (housing); (d) Catholic Charities (provides direct primary treatment services and transitional program services); (e) community health centers (CHCs); (f) Jackson Recovery Center; (g) state mental health centers and state hospital; (h) parole officers and the court system; and, (i) sexual assault and domestic violence shelters and other treatment centers. Born Free is now administered by the local chapter of Catholic Charities whose mission is to provide services to people in need, advocate for justice, and to call others to do the same.

The MSDH Adolescent Health Coordinator actively serves on the MS Department of Mental Health (MDMH) Alcohol and Drug Abuse Advisory Council in order to advise and support prevention and treatment programs aimed at reducing alcohol and drug abuse among adolescents and young adults. The Council promotes and assists the Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse with developing effective youth prevention programs, providing input on the development of the annual State Plan for Alcohol and Drug Abuse Services, participating in the MDMH's peer review process, and promoting the further development of alcohol and drug treatment programs at the community level.

Breast and Cervical Cancer Program (BCCP)

The BCCP provides outreach activities and educational materials to promote awareness and public education through collaborations with community groups and organizations. Prevention activities are conducted through contracts with community health centers, health departments, private providers, and hospitals to conduct screening services, diagnostic services, referrals and case management. The target populations for the program are uninsured, underinsured, and minority women. Women 50 years of age and older are the target group for mammography screening, and women 40 years and older are the target group for cervical cancer screening. The BCCP also works closely with Women's Health to ensure that all women have access to quality care and provides a Cancer Drug Program for women who are at or below 250% of the federal poverty level.

Children's Medical Program (CMP)

CMP, the state CSHCN program, maintains an Advisory Council whose members include medical and other service providers and parents of CSHCN. Medical service providers of the Advisory Council include private physicians, a dentist, orthotics/prosthetics provider, and staff physicians of UMMC, the only state funded medical teaching and tertiary care facility. A representative from the MSDH also serves on the MS Council on Developmental Disabilities, an appointed group of people designed to support individuals with developmental disabilities, their families and the community in which they live and develop strategies to support systemic change. CMP partners with the MS Disability Determination Service providing for the exchange of respective program eligibility criteria in cross referral of CSHCN for services.

CMP now maintains a Parent Advisory Committee composed of parents of CSHCN covered by the program and who graduated from the program. Parents provide input regarding the services that their children receive from the CSHCN program.

/2013/ CMP has an active Statewide Parent/Professional Advisory Committee which includes parents and other key stakeholders. //2013//

Community Health Centers/MS Primary Health Care Association

A primary care cooperative agreement with the MSDH Bureau of Primary Health Care has been administered by the MSDH since 1985. The cooperative agreement provides a mechanism for joint perinatal planning and provider education between the state MCH program and the CHCs. Perinatal providers are placed in communities of greatest need through a joint decision-making process of the MS Primary Health Care Association (MPHCA) and the MSDH Primary Care Development Program, making access to care available to many pregnant women and their infants. CHCs also participate in the MSDH school-based dental sealant program to increase utilization of sealants among eight year old children.

MSDH also partners with CHCs on the Empowering Communities for a Healthy MS Conference each May. Information is available at:
http://www.dreamincevents.org/healthymsconference2/DMH.html.

Family Planning

The MSDH Family Planning Program maintains contracts with community health centers and with universities and/or colleges for the provision of contraceptive supplies and educational materials. Family planning staff at the central office, district, and local health department levels provide continuous informal collaboration and consultation to persons from the community including other health care providers, teachers, students, patients, potential clients, and organizations. This includes providing and assisting with presentations, health fairs, and training. Family planning staff also participate with different agencies, task forces, and coalitions in providing supportive services to various communities such as letters of support, assistance with grant writing, and service on various coalitions and community councils.

The MSDH Family Planning Program has established contracts with 29 Delegate Agency Providers which include: 26 CHCs located in Public Health Districts I, II, III, IV, V, and VIII; two (2) Job Corps Centers in Public Health Districts I and V; and one (1) University Student Health Center in Public Health District V. Several of these entities have access to or are located in school based clinic settings (Aaron E. Henry Community Health Center in District I, Jackson Medical Mall Foundation Convenient Care Clinic, MS Job Corp Center in District V, Finch Henry Job Corp Center) and service a larger population of teens. All provide contraceptive supplies, education, and counseling (supplies are provided by MSDH Family Planning Program funded through Title X).

The Jackson Medical Mall Pregnancy Prevention Project addresses teenage pregnancy prevention in two Jackson area schools, Lanier and Forrest Hill High Schools, through education, counseling and providing clinical services to address their family planning and reproductive health needs. Their efforts should assure timely intervention and ongoing support to students determined to be at risk, thereby reducing sexual behavior and subsequent pregnancies in many. /2012/ Discontinued //2012//

The G.A. Carmichael Family Health Center (GACFHC) Community Health Center Pregnancy Prevention Program addresses teenage pregnancy prevention through abstinence education in school-based clinics in two of the three counties served by GACFHC as well as teaching abstinence during certain school periods. Teens participate in Teen Summit held during the month of May where abstinence, pregnancy and disease prevention are discussed. /2012/ Discontinued //2012//

First Steps Early Intervention System (FSEIS)

The FSEIS is structurally located within the Office of Child and Adolescent Health, and has established an Interagency Coordinating Council to bring together the state departments of Mental Health, Education, and Human Services; the Division of Medicaid; universities, providers of services, and others to develop a comprehensive system of family-centered, community based, culturally-competent services. Local interagency councils and stakeholder groups support the planning, development and implementation of the system at the community level.

/2012/ Future plans are being made to provide a child development training statewide for service providers, service coordinators, and health department nursing staff. This training is to focus on typical child development and to assist staff with understanding how to determine appropriate delays for correct EI referral. The training should provide better knowledge of a child's development for provider and service coordinator staff when evaluating, serving, and implementing appropriate IFSP outcomes, activities, and strategies. //2012//

/2013/ The training was held statewide in 2011. A new training on Early Childhood Outcomes occurred in April 2012 to assist EI staff and providers to develop better child outcomes on the IFSPs. Improved child outcomes will enhance the activities and results for children and their families. //2013//

Healthy Linkages

UMMC, federally qualified community health centers, and MSDH have collaborated to form the MS Healthy Linkages Project, a formal patient referral process for MSDH county clinics, the state's 21 federally qualified community health centers, and the university in order to improve outcomes for the maternal and child health population in MS.

Department of Human Services (DHS)

DHS coordinates services for children/youth in foster care that include case management, child care for the developmentally disabled, services for the chronic mentally ill, abstinence education, and treatment for alcohol and chemically dependent adolescents.

DHS Office of Children and Youth uses funds for day care, while the Division of Aging and Adult Services uses Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) funds for home health aides, ombudsmen services, transportation for elderly, case management for adults, adult day care, home delivered meals for adults, and respite care. The MSDH no longer receives SSBG funds from the DHS to assist in its efforts to provide needed contraceptive services to teens; however, a representative of the MSDH is a member of the DHS Out-of-Wedlock Task Force.

DHS administers the federal Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) which has two basic component areas. The provision of actual child care services comprises 75 percent of the budget. The Quality Child Care Development portion of the budget provides funds for training of child care providers, improvements to day care centers, and media centers. Some CCDBG funds are provided to the MSDH for child care facilities licensure.

/2012/ DHS is the lead agency for the implementation of HRSA's Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program. The Healthy Homes MS program will provide family support workers who will assist high-risk families with physical and mental health issues, financial planning, parenting information, community supports and services, and building healthy social support networks. The program will begin late summer of 2011 in Claiborne, Copiah, and Jefferson counties. //2012//

Immunization

The Immunization Program, located in the Office of Communicable Disease, provides vaccine to private physicians and community health centers that are enrolled as Vaccine for Children

providers.

The MSDH Statewide Immunization Program is primarily funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, but MCH funds are used to support some staff in local health department clinics.

See Overview section for 2012 update.

March of Dimes

The MSDH partners with the March of Dimes to increase the awareness of prematurity and folic acid as it relates to birth defects. The March of Dimes mission is to improve the health of babies by preventing birth defects. The March of Dimes launched a campaign to raise awareness of the growing problem of prematurity and to decrease the rate of preterm births. Premature infants are more likely to be born with low birth weight and suffer mild to severe disabilities and/or death. Prematurity is the leading cause of infant death before the first month of life. Fifty to seventy percent of neural tube defects could be prevented if women took 0.4 mg of folic acid daily before and during pregnancy.

/2013/ MSDH is working with March of Dimes and other partners to decrease infant mortality from 9.6 deaths/1000 live births in 2010 to 8.8 deaths/1000 live births in 2014, an 8% decline. //2013//

Maternal Death Review

All maternal death certificates and matching birth certificates (if there was a live birth) or fetal death certificates are sent to the director of the Office of Women's Health. District and county health department staff are requested to gather information regarding prenatal care, labor and delivery, postpartum care and any other information surrounding the death to be used for in-house review. The death certificates were revised in 1998 and a block added to check if the decedent had been pregnant within the last 90 days. This information is compiled in a excel spreadsheet for review and action to provide assistance with policy.

Division of Medicaid (DOM)

The mission of DOM is to ensure access to health services for the Medicaid eligible population in the most cost efficient and comprehensive manner possible and to continually pursue strategies for optimizing the accessibility and quality of health care. The DOM is a key partner in MS health care via reimbursement for services to patients seen in MSDH clinics. Medicaid and MSDH staff meets quarterly to discuss the progress and other concerns related to the Perinatal High Risk Maternity/Infant Service System (PHRM/ISS) Program. In addition to a cooperative agreement, which allows billing for comprehensive enhanced services provided to PHRM/ISS and other non-high risk patients, the MSDH assists Medicaid in assessing pregnant women and children for Medicaid and SCHIP eligibility using MSDH staff and out-stationed eligibility workers.

The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health collaborates with DOM to support the MS Youth Programs Around-the Clock (MYPAC), a home and community-based Medicaid waiver program that provides an array of services for youth with severe emotional disorders. The program provides alternate services to traditional Psychiatric Residential Treatment Facilities (PRTF) services. The Adolescent Health Coordinator collaborates with MS Division of Medicaid to promote the MYPAC program to MSDH staff in nine (9) Public Health Districts.

/2012/ The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health collaborated with DOM, MYPAC staff to offer trainings on MYPAC and waiver programs for district and county health department staff in each public health district. //2012//

/2013/ MSDH is collaborating with DOM to address preterm birth and infant mortality in MS by addressing policy changes in areas such as partial reimbursement for high risk obstetrical care to stabilize and transfer pregnant women to maternal-fetal medicine specialists, non-payment of charges for non-medically indicated induction prior to 39 weeks gestation, and payment for 17P administration for high risk pregnancies. //2013//

MS Department of Mental Health

The MSDH collaborates with the MS Department of Mental Health, Division of Children and Youth Services to provide a comprehensive community-based mental health service system for children and adolescents. The Division serves as the lead agency responsible at the state level to improve the availability of and accessibility to appropriate, community-based service for children and youth with serious emotional disorders and their families. Recognizing the wide array of services needed by children and youth with serious emotional disorders, the MSDH, along with MS Department of Mental Health and other key state agency partners, work to provide coordinated, cohesive system of care that is child-centered and family-centered through activities focusing on local and state infrastructure building, technical assistance to providers, and public awareness and education. A wraparound approach to delivery of services has been developed in an effort to make services accessible and appropriate for each child and family. A collaborative team of the MS Department of Mental Health Comprehensive Mental Health Centers, the State Level Case Review Team, several local Multidisciplinary Assessment and Planning (MAP) Teams, and other child-serving agencies and task forces assist children, youth and family access the system of care.

The State Level Case Review Team operates through an interagency authorization agreement to review cases of children and youth up to age 21 with serious emotional and behavioral problems and or serious mental illness for whom adequate treatment and or placement cannot be found at the county or local level, and for whom any single state agency has been unable to secure necessary services through it own resources. Before cases are referred to the State Level Case Review Team, all cases concerning children and youth (age 5 to 21) who have a serious emotional and/or behavioral disorder or serious mental illness and who are at immediate risk for an appropriate 24 hour institutional placement due to lack of access to or availability of needed services and supports in the home and community are reviewed by the Local-Level MAP Team. After having exhausted all available services and resources in the local community and/or in the state, cases are then referred to the State Level Case Review Team. This team consists of state agencies and private entities including MSDH, Mental Health, Education, Medicaid, Human Services, and the Attorney General's Office, and meets monthly to identify services used prior to referral, recommends modifications to these services, and develops alternate strategies to meet client need. Follow up monitoring of recommendations and clients are also activities of the State Level Case Review Team.

/2012/ See Overview section for additional updates. //2012//

/2013/ The MSDH Adolescent Health Program works closely with the Mississippi Department of Mental Health and other community partners to strengthen Mississippi's System of Care (SOC). The Statewide Affinity Group (SWAG) was developed to provide an avenue for children and youth service providers, family and youth, and community stakeholders across the state to access treatment, intervention, and services through Mississippi's SOC. It is the goal of the SWAG to ensure resources and collaborations are fostered and supported to meet the needs of the children, youth, and young adults (ages 0-21) and their families in MS, thus creating a state of interdependence rather than independence.

The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health collaborates with the MS Department of Public Safety to sponsor the Teens On The Move Summit, a safety and injury prevention event created by and for middle and high school students. The event focuses on reducing

risk behaviors, promoting positive youth development, and building lifelong leadership skills. The Adolescent Health Coordinator offered health education resources for the 2011 Mississippi Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) Club Officer Training. The prevention training was specifically designed for all newly appointed or elected leadership officers and service and safety clubs from across Mississippi. //2013//

Nutrition Services

The Nutrition Services program serves in an advisory capacity to internal and external programs. The primary focus is to encourage a healthier lifestyle by means of improved nutrition and increased physical activity throughout the agency and state by means of collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

The Department of Human Services (MDHS) partnered with MSDH to offer the Color Me Healthy program in the state. This program is for teachers in the preschool setting and targets incorporating food variety and physical activity using all five senses. Color Me Healthy also offers a component for parent education on nutrition and physical activity. The program was implemented on a limited basis in 2008. With the help of MDHS, Color Me Healthy toolkits have been purchased for every licensed child care center in MS to receive after completing training which is available throughout the state.

/2012/ The first year of Color Me Healthy training was completed and data are being evaluated to determine the effectiveness of the training. //2012//

/2013/ Color Me Healthy training continues. Mississippi is the only state offering this free education opportunity for early child education facilities throughout the state. A poster was presented at the American Dietetic Association annual meeting in San Diego, CA, in September showing that the program has increased nutrition knowledge and increased physical activity in childcare centers. //2013//

Nutrition Services also works with the Child Nutrition Program in the Department of Education, the Department of Agriculture, and WIC to promote Fruits and Veggies-More Matters at school events, worksite wellness programs and education/health fairs. Our Fruits and Veggies-More Matters program reached over 15,000 individuals in 2009 and stresses the importance of including a variety of fruits and vegetables in the diet.

/2012/ Reached over 18,000 individuals in 2010. //2012//

Nutrition Services works with universities and colleges in precepting and training dietetic students. Each fall, the major universities invite Nutrition to participate in the orientation for new students. This is an opportunity to highlight the services provided by MSDH. Dietetic students are assigned preceptors for community nutrition in the clinics. Students are assigned to educate clients through individual counseling, WIC certification, and group classes. MSDH also hosts a "Genetics 101" conference for all students and professors annually. During the conference, students are introduced to the genetic and metabolic concerns that affect many of our children. Topics include processes to assist our children and their parents with dietary, emotional, and financial needs.

/2013/ The State MCH Epidemiologist added preconception health and lifecourse training to "Genetics 101" conference. //2013//

Nutrition Services works closely with the MS State Department of Education's Office of Healthy Schools to increase fruits and vegetables consumption and promote healthier lifestyles in an effort to decrease obesity. Funding allows for distribution of education materials, workshops, and assistance for schools and school wellness councils.

/2012/ Also works with MSDH Office of Nutrition, Physical Activity and Obesity. //2012//

Oral Health

MSDH Mobile Dental Clinic (Direct Health Care) - In January 2007, the Sullivan-Schein Corporation donated a 51-foot mobile-dental-clinic equipped with two dental operatories, digital radiography, and electronic records for use to provide direct health care services. In February 2008, we collaborated with the University of MS School of Dentistry to provide free dental care to about 50 people in the City of Clarksdale in the MS Delta. We continue to seek additional funding to use this state-of-the-art mobile clinic to provide dental services in rural underserved communities.

Preventive and Primary Care

MSDH provides funding and contracts with MS Federally Qualified Health Centers to increase access to preventive and primary care services for uninsured or medically indigent patients, and to create new services or augment existing services provided to uninsured or medically indigent patients. Services include, but are not limited to, primary care medical and preventive services, dental services, optometric services, in-house laboratory services, diagnostic services, pharmacy services, nutritional services, and social services.

Office of Rural Health (ORH)

The MSDH ORH administers the Medicare Rural Hospital Flexibility (FLEX) Grant, which funds the Critical Access Hospital program. This program is designed to foster the growth of collaborative rural health delivery systems across the continuum of care at the community level with critical access hospitals as the hub of an organized system of care. This should result in improved access to care, economic performance and viability of rural hospitals, and ultimately, health status of the community. The Office of Rural Health contracts with the MS Hospital Association to provide additional staff support and programmatic assistance for the FLEX program.

Statewide Smoke-Free Air Campaign

MSDH is leading a statewide campaign to educate Mississippians about the dangers of secondhand smoke. The goal is to complete a two-year campaign that will inform Mississippians about the benefits of smoke-free air, educate residents about the harmful effects of breathing secondhand smoke, and support a comprehensive statewide smoke-free air law.

In order to reduce the estimated 5,250 premature deaths, including 550 deaths among nonsmokers as a result of secondhand smoke, MS health advocate organizations are partnering with MSDH to help with the Smoke Free Air MS campaign. The campaign will include extensive grassroots efforts, a statewide media campaign, and collaboration with key partners to support the passage of a comprehensive smoke-free air law.

/2012/ A bill to prohibit smoking in all public places died during the 2011 legislative session. //2012//

/2013/ A bill to prohibit smoking in all public places died during the 2012 legislative session. //2013//

A recent study by MS State University researchers in two MS towns, Starkville and Hattiesburg, showed respective decreases of 27.7 and 13.4 percent in heart attack hospital admissions after implementation of smoke-free air ordinances. The study focused on residents in the three-year span after the laws went into effect compared to three years prior (53 admissions before and 38 after in Starkville; 345 admissions before and 299 after in Hattiesburg). It is hoped that similar

decreases would be realized with the passage of a statewide smoke-free air law.

MSDH STD/HIV

The STD/HIV office maintains sub-grants with ten community-based organizations, including federally qualified health centers, and UMMC to provide STD/HIV prevention, awareness, care and services. These activities are targeted to populations at highest demonstrated risk. People living with HIV and African-American men and women are the three top priority populations in MS. The STD/HIV sub-grants address not becoming infected with STDs or HIV and the importance of routine HIV screening in general and during pregnancy. Using federal Ryan White funds, the STD/HIV office provides funding for statewide medical case management, including direct care, for HIV-infected pregnant women and labor and delivery guidance and follow-up. Women with HIV infection eligible for the AIDS drug assistance program may receive dental care at an MSDH dental clinic at no cost to the woman (an example of MSDH provided direct care for those living with HIV infection). The pediatric infectious disease sub-grant also pays for statewide medical case management of perinatally-exposed infants until they are deemed HIV negative and for perinatally-infected infants until they are at least 18 years old. At this time they are transferred to UMMC Adolescent and Adult Infectious services - also funded to provide additional services through Ryan White pass-through money.

WIC

The Office of WIC has a contractual relationship with 12 community health centers and one hospital for the purpose of certification of women, infants, and children for provision of WIC food packages through the 96 food centers located throughout the state.

F. Health Systems Capacity Indicators

HSCI 1 (The rate of children hospitalized for asthma (ICD-9 Codes: 493.0 -493.9) per 10,000 children less than five years of age.)
The Mississippi State Department of Health is in the process of revising the five-year state asthma plan, which will cover the years 2011-2016. The purpose of the state plan is to guide asthma related activities in the state of Mississippi. Mississippi continues to enhance its asthma surveillance system adding additional data sets. Every two years, an asthma surveillance report is published with up-to-date data.

Due to recent state legislation, it is required that all hospitals must report asthma discharge data, starting with the year 2009, to the Mississippi State Department of Health.

/2012/ The first step in addressing asthma as a public health problem is to establish a surveillance system. Public health surveillance is the "ongoing systematic collection, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of health data essential to the planning, implementation, and evaluation of public health practice, closely integrated with the timely dissemination of these data to those who need to know. Mississippi publishes an asthma burden document every three years. This report summarizes data from the Mississippi State Department of Health's Asthma Surveillance System. It is the most comprehensive source of information about asthma in this state. The Mississippi asthma surveillance system includes data from multiple sources, including the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), the Mississippi Asthma Program's Hospital Discharge Database, and the Mississippi Vital Statistics System.

Although CMP does not offer any direct care services to children with Asthma, CMP has a contract with the University of Mississippi Medical Center's Asthma Clinic to provide comprehensive case management services and education to patients and their families. In addition, UMMC regularly reports barriers to care for this population and works closely with CMP's social service staff to provide resource referrals. //2012//

HSCI 5B (Infant deaths per 1,000 live births)
/2013/ In 2011, the MSDH SIDS program provided 11,706 educational materials to community based organizations and childcare facilities. The program partnered with internal and external programs for events (health fairs, workshops, and trainings). The program mailed approximately 40,000 brochures to hospitals statewide entitled: "What You Need to Know About SIDS" and "What a Safe Sleep Environment Looks Like". According to the 2010 Mississippi State Department of Health's Vital Statistics Report, 45 infants died from SIDS. During the year, parent bereavement cards were mailed to 45 families, and counseling and referral services were offered to 33 families. Some parents were not contacted for counseling and referral services due to the length of time between the death and MSDH notification.

Following information identified by Perinatal Period of Risk (PPOR) analysis in 2010-2011 and annual Child Death Review, the State MCH Epidemiologist identified a coordinator for an active surveillance system recommended by the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology (ACOG) known as Fetal and Infant Mortality Review (FIMR). A pilot project in District 9 (MS Coast) was developed and funding was secured from the Office of Tobacco Control. Educational meetings were held in 2011 in preparation for a May 2012 Community Kick-off meeting.

Mississippi developed a State Infant Mortality Task Force comprised of MSDH, Medicaid, March of Dimes, University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC), and American Academy of Pediatrics. This group participated in the Region 4 & 6 Infant Mortality, Preterm Birth, Prematurity Summit in New Orleans and developed six infant mortality work groups comprised of representatives from various organizations across the state. The work groups include 1) decrease non-medically indicated inductions and c-sections prior to 39 weeks gestation, 2) decrease smoking and second-hand exposure for pregnant women, infants and children, 3) increase safe sleep environments, 4) Perinatal Regionalization, 5) increase access to 17-P, and 6) address preconception health issues such as analysis of the 45 recommended indicators to assess the status of a state's preconception health, discussion about increasing media campaigns, and review of the current high-risk pregnancy case management program.

Several pilot programs have been developed within the work groups: 1) church based grass roots safe sleep educational programs in four counties -- Warren, Sharkey, Issaquena, and Yazoo, 2) pilot program between UMMC and MSDH to increase use of 17-P by addressing barriers to receiving the medication, and 3) in select counties, a home based pregnancy and intraconception case management program incorporating an evidence based model and curriculum for teenagers (=19 years of age) who are pregnant , and pregnant women who either previously had a VLBW (= 1500 grams) or, preterm (<37 weeks gestation) infant. The State Infant Mortality Task force will participate in regional meetings and is working with the National Institutes of Health on a conference in October 2012 to highlight initiatives started in Mississippi to increase awareness surrounding SIDS and SUID, and educate physicians and health professionals about strategies to decrease infant deaths, prematurity, and preterm births. //2013//

HSCI 7B (The percent of EPSDT eligible children aged 6 through 9 years who have received any dental services during the year.)
According to CY 2009 data from the Division of Medicaid, 82,295 children age 6 through 9 were eligible for EPSDT services. Of that number, 55 percent (45,274) received dental services.

The Division of Medicaid is a key partner in Mississippi health care via reimbursement for services to patients seen in MSDH clinics. MSDH assists Medicaid in assessing pregnant women and children for Medicaid and SCHIP eligibility using MSDH staff and out-stationed eligibility workers. The Mississippi EPSDT program, Cool Kids, offers preventive and restorative dental

care to eligible children.

The Mississippi State Department of Health also assists Head Start programs to provide preventive dental services and access to care for children enrolled in Head Start, including the application of fluoride varnish. If eligible, the Mississippi State Department of Health bills Medicaid for the fluoride varnish application.

/2012/ Disparities in access to dental care are much worse for Mississippi's Medicaid beneficiaries. Less than half of Mississippi's active dentists are enrolled as Medicaid providers, which poses a health concern for individuals suffering from oral health problems. In FY 2010, 461,778 children, were enrolled (eligible to receive services) in Title XIX Medicaid for at least one month. There were 395,091 covered (received a covered service) by Medicaid (86%). Moreover, only 32,671 children enrolled in Title XIX Medicaid received at least one preventive dental sealant (procedure code #D1351), which is only 7% of all Medicaid-enrolled children.

Between July 1, 2009, and December 31, 2010, Regional Oral Health Consultants provided oral health assessments and preventive fluoride varnish applications to 5,877 children enrolled in child care centers, including Head Start programs.

CSHCN, particularly those with cleft lip/palate, are impacted by the lack of providers who accept Medicaid for the specialty services required for treatment of these special needs children. MCH funds are utilized to improve access to needed services for this population. CMP has also begun discussion with Medicaid to determine if CMP can serve as a pass through for reimbursement for those dental providers who elect not to become Medicaid providers but agree to serve CMP enrollees for specialized dental services. //2012//

/2013/ CMP continues to work with the Division of Medicaid to implement an alternate process for reimbursement to improve access to orthodontic services for children with special health care needs.

Disparities in access to dental care are much worse for Mississippi's Medicaid beneficiaries. Less than half of Mississippi's active dentists are enrolled as Medicaid providers, which poses a health concern for individuals suffering from oral health problems. In FFY 2010 data from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services reveals that 427,655 children were enrolled (eligible to receive services) in Title XIX Medicaid for at least one month. Moreover, only 27,625 children enrolled in Title XIX Medicaid received at a dental sealant on permanent molar tooth, which is only 6% of all Medicaid-enrolled children.

Between July 1, 2010, and June 30, 2011, Regional Oral Health Consultants provided oral health assessments and preventive fluoride varnish applications to more than 7,868 children enrolled in child care centers, including Head Start programs.

TDOT currently is used about every three months and is primarily staffed by two dentists who volunteer on a consistent basis to maintain operations. The SOHP also continues to use the Mobile Dental Clinic (TDOT) through partnerships in the Delta counties, including the University of Mississippi School of Dentistry and Area Health Education Center. In CY 2011, 49 patients received dental treatment services on TDOT, including restorations, cleanings, and removal of infected teeth, from volunteer dentists and dental student providers. Ongoing challenges include two occurrences of damage by vandals and difficulty obtaining and keeping funding for maintenance and repairs. Funding was recently lost and new funding has yet to be secured.

In FY 2011, the SOHP provided oral health screening, caries risk assessments, and fluoride varnish applications to 8,719 children age three to five in Head Start. Screening results and the need for follow-up dental care were provided to the Head Start centers and

to dentists on contract with the centers or who are identified as having partnerships with the centers.

In FY 2011, the SOHP continued the Delta Oral Health project through a partnership with the HRSA-funded Delta Health Alliance and the Mississippi State University Social Science Research Center (MSU SSRC). In year 2, case management services were conducted by a social worker employed by the MSDH. During FY 2010-2011, a total of 2,693 screenings were performed in Head Starts and day cares where 1,762 children ages 1-5 received services. The dental assessments of children who were seen twice revealed that many children's treatment needs had been resolved. In total, 87 children who had been noted for early or urgent treatment needs in the fall no longer had these needs in the spring. Specifically, 4 children with urgent treatment needs in the fall had no treatment needs in the spring, and 83 children with early treatment needs in the fall had no treatment needs in the spring. During FY 2010-2011, dental hygienists also led 18 oral health training sessions for parents and child care providers where over 160 adults received training. //2013//

HSCI 08 (The percent of State SSI beneficiaries less than 16 years old receiving rehabilitative services from the State Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN) Program.)
The Children's Medical Program (CMP) collaborates with Medicaid, the Social Security Administration (SSA), and other third party payors to assure access to needed services for children with special health care needs. Information regarding Medicaid and SSI is sent to each new CMP beneficiary. In the past CMP's information has been made available through the Social Security Administration's SSI Division. All beneficiaries are encouraged to apply for CMP services. However, all SSI beneficiaries may not directly receive rehabilitative services through the CSHCN program due to differences in eligibility criteria for program enrollment. To better inform patients and their families of needed resources and assist patients in their self-advocacy efforts and transition to adult care, CMP's relationship with SSI has changed. The SSA liaison designated to work with CMP has tentatively agreed to assist CMP in providing SSI eligibility and other related program information to CMP patients and their families during several of CMP's Information and Education Sessions.

HSCI 9B (The Percent of Adolescents in Grades 9 through 12 who Reported Using Tobacco Product in the Past Month.)
/2013/ The MSDH OTC continues to partner with organizations such as the Mississippi Rural Health Association, Mississippi Nurses Foundation, Mississippi Primary Health Care Association, Mississippi Family Physicians Foundation, and Mississippi Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics to incorporate evidence-based strategies (i.e., training providers on 5 A's approach) for treating tobacco dependence in clinics.

Forty-nine (49) Mississippi cities and towns have passed comprehensive smoke-free air ordinances. Smoke-free air partners assisted Mississippi legislators to introduce a statewide comprehensive smoke-free air bill, which unfortunately did not pass the legislature this year. The MSDH OTC will continue to inform Mississippians about the benefits of smoke-free air and the harmful effects of exposure to secondhand smoke.

The MSDH OTC is implementing a range of integrated tobacco prevention programmatic and awareness activities statewide to educate youth in grades K-12 on the harmful effects of tobacco and deter the initiation of tobacco use. Approximately 71,000 MS youth in grades K-12 are currently involved in youth tobacco prevention programs.

The MSDH OTC is currently working with partners to engage youth in grades 7-12 in more grassroots tobacco prevention and advocacy activities statewide. The Leadership, Engagement, and Activism Development (L.E.A.D.) conferences for youth in grades 9-12 were held this year with more than 1,450 high school students participating in the events. Students attending the L.E.A.D. conferences learned leadership and advocacy skills and strategies to create change in their communities related to reducing youth tobacco use.

Skills gained from the conferences will be used by tobacco control program teams and youth involved with the Mississippi Tobacco-Free Coalitions (MTFC). //2013//

IV. Priorities, Performance and Program Activities

A. Background and Overview

In an effort to carry out the core functions of public health, the MSDH relies on the work of public health team members across the state to assist every community in the state to achieve the best possible health status for its citizens. The MSDH accomplishes this through the agency's goals of:

(1) Assessing health status indicators of the state's population to document each community's health needs and conduct epidemiological and other studies of specific health problems; (2) Developing, promoting, and supporting public policy and strategies that protect the state's citizens from unsanitary conditions related to the environment and that emphasize healthy lifestyles and the prevention of morbidity and mortality associated with disease and illness; and (3) Assuring access to essential health services.

MSDH Health Services (HS), through the Office of Women's Health and the Office of Child/Adolescent Health Services, administers programs that provide services for the three major populations targeted by the MCH Block Grant: women and infants, children and adolescents, and children with special health care needs (CSHCN). Clinical and support services are provided to the target populations through local county health departments and specialty clinics. Services include prenatal and postnatal care, case management for high risk pregnant and postpartum women and infants, well child and limited sick child care, as well as restorative services for CSHCN. This network allows the MSDH to address the needs of children and families, especially those with low incomes, in a family-centered, community-based and coordinated manner that ensures access and availability of quality health care.

The MSDH Child Health and Prenatal programs serve all women, infants, and children but target services to women, infants, and children at or below 185 percent of poverty. Services are preventive in nature; however, treatment is often included for those whose need is greatest. Using a multi-disciplinary team approach, including medical, nursing, nutrition and social work, the Child Health Program provides childhood immunizations, well child assessments, limited sick child care, and tracking of infants and other high risk children. Services provided are basically preventive and designed for early identification of health concerns. Case management services are provided to high risk pregnant and postpartum women and infants by nurses, social workers and nutritionists. Services are provided in clinics and in the clients' homes.

In areas where the MSDH is not the primary provider of care, the MSDH contracts and/or collaborates with private providers to care for the MCH and CSHCN population. Some of these providers conduct regular and/or screening clinics in health department facilities. Others are contracted for consultation and referrals. The MSDH provides support services such as case management, nutrition and psychosocial counseling, education and nursing.

In some areas of the state, prenatal patients are seen in health department clinics for 28-34 weeks. After delivery, these clients return to MSDH for postpartum and family planning services. High risk patients are sometimes co-managed by the health department and the private provider.

In other parts of the state, the health department has contractual agreements with private providers whereby the MSDH manages the patient until a certain stage of gestation and then transfers the patient to the private provider for the remainder of her care. There are several areas of the state where, when a patient's pregnancy is confirmed, she goes immediately into the private sector or to a community health center or rural health clinic for care.

The MSDH, in administering the Title V programs, has taken steps to integrate the private medical community into the system through contractual arrangements whereby local physicians provide limited clinical coverage at local health departments. These physicians enhance the

continuum of care by becoming the client's provider of after-hours and weekend care when necessary and many times provide a medical home for families as the family's economic status improves.

B. State Priorities

The following issues were adopted as the priority needs for the maternal child health programs and the new 5-year cycle of the Title V MCH Block Grant. A measurable state performance indicator has been established for each of the priority issues, a data source identified, and base line data extracted. The new state performance measures were entered into the appropriate forms within the TVIS block grant application.

1. Low birthweight and preterm birth, preconception care.
2. Teen pregnancy and teen birth rate
3. Nutrition and physical activity
4. Adolescent alcohol and drug use
5. Bullying
6. Sexually transmitted disease
7. Adult immunizations

Goals to address these priority issues are listed within the state measure detail sheets on Form 16. The following list summarizes the goals and significance of each priority and measure.

*To reduce the occurrence of very low birthweight deliveries in Mississippi: Very low birthweight deliveries account for more than half of Mississippi infant deaths.

*To reduce the rate of teen pregnancy among adolescents aged 15-19 years: Mississippi leads the nation in adolescent births.

*To reduce adolescent and childhood overweight and obesity: Mississippi leads the nation in obesity.

*To reduce tobacco use among adolescents: Tobacco use is highly associated with prevalence of cancer.

*To reduce adolescent use of alcohol and illegal drugs: Mississippi has a high rate of unintentional injuries

*To reduce incidents of bullying. School bullying is increasingly viewed as an important contributor to youth violence including homicide and suicide.

*To reduce the rate of sexually transmitted disease; Mississippi has a high prevalence of sexually transmitted disease.

*To increase adult immunizations; immunizations are primary disease prevention.

*To reduce occurrence of repeat preterm or small-for-gestational-age infants: Previous negative birth outcomes are a predictor of risk for negative birth outcomes among subsequent pregnancies. Mississippi leads the nation in prematurity and low birthweight.

The new state performance measures were selected to evaluate progress towards improving the state priority issues. The new state performance measures were constructed with minimal overlap with national performance measures. The state's capacity and resource capability for addressing these issues is discussed in detail within our State Overview under Section III. Specific details of Organizational Structure and Capacity can be found within Section III. Items B, C, and D. The new state performance measures drawn from the state priorities listed above are.

1. Percent of infants born with birthweight less than 1,500 grams.
2. Rate of pregnancy per 1,000 female adolescents aged 15-19 years.
3. Percent of students in grades 9-12 who met recommended levels of physical activity.
4. Percent of students in grades 9-12 who reported current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use.
5. Percent of students in grades 9-12 who reported current alcohol, marijuana or cocaine use.
6. Percent of students in grades 9-12 who had ever been bullied on school property during the past 12 months.
7. Rate of Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis cases per 100,000 women aged 13-44 years.
8. Percent of women aged 18-44 years who received an influenza vaccination within the last year.
9. Percent of women having a live birth who had a previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant.

/2013/ Logic Model Activities

Mississippi is enhancing its effort to plan evidence-based public health interventions. In February 2012, the State MCH Epidemiologist, Children's Medical Program Director, and Director of Program Development & Effectiveness attended an AMCHP Annual Conference skills-building session titled "Identifying Evidence-Based Practices that Lead to Improvements in MCHB Performance Measures: A Toolkit for States". The session provided strategies for selecting and evaluating evidence-based program activities aligned with Title V performance measures via logic models. The team began creating a logic model of program activities for Title V National Performance Measure 6 while at the workshop. Following the conference, the Title V Coordinator and Title V Epidemiologist met with the State MCH Epidemiologist for an update on AMCHP activities. In this grant cycle, we plan to use the preliminary work with NPM 6 to complete a pilot run of linking evidence-based activities to performance measures through logic models. Our ultimate goal is to assess all performance measures appropriate for this type of planning, and create logic models for these measures by the end of the five year grant cycle. //2013//

Fetal Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) -- Coastal Pilot Project

As a result of Mississippi's high infant mortality rates, a FIMR Program is being implemented by MSDH in the Gulf Coast District IX counties (Harrison, Hancock, Jackson, George, Stone and Pearl River counties). The Fetal and Infant Mortality Review (FIMR) program is an action-oriented community process that continually assesses, monitors, and works to improve service systems and community resources for women, infants and families. This is a regional review that looks at the psycho-social issues, prenatal care adequacy, transportation, domestic violence, tobacco use, and poverty, for example, that may impact poor birth outcomes.

/2013/ Mississippi's FIMR program is being implemented by a Master's prepared RN who retired from the Louisiana Department of Health and Hospitals (LDHH). One of her many accomplishments at LDHH was implementation of a statewide FIMR program in Louisiana, making her an excellent resource for implementing FIMR activities in Mississippi. Record abstractions are being conducted by an RN with practice background in Labor & Delivery and High Risk Prenatal Care.

During March and April 2012, the Mississippi FIMR team and planners traveled to Alexandria Louisiana to receive face-to-face training, advice, and support from nurses who conduct the FIMR in their region of Louisiana. A "kick-off" event for the FIMR pilot program was conducted on May 31st, 2012. More than 100 participants attended the event to hear information about Mississippi infant mortality and learn more about the FIMR process and how it will benefit Mississippi infants. //2013//

C. National Performance Measures

Performance Measure 01: *The percent of screen positive newborns who received timely follow up to definitive diagnosis and clinical management for condition(s) mandated by their State-sponsored newborn screening programs.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	100	100	100	100	100
Annual Indicator	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Numerator	131	129	108	105	100
Denominator	131	129	108	105	100
Data Source		MSDH - Genetics Program	MSDH - Genetics Program	MSDH - Genetics Program	MSDH - Genetics Program
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	100	100	100	100	100

a. Last Year's Accomplishments

During CY 2011, 100 newborns were confirmed with a genetic disease/disorder through the newborn screening program. Follow-up, counseling and referral for a medical evaluation and treatment were provided for 100 percent (100) of the babies detected with a genetic disorder. The teams in the public health districts coordinate with county staff to follow up on presumptive positive screening results. The coordination of newborn screening follow-up includes: facilitation, evaluation, diagnosis, management, and education, all of which are essential public health activities that contribute to the success of this population-based screening program. The Genetic Services program staff presented at two national conferences - the Southeastern Regional Genetics Group Meeting on July 21, 2011, and the Sickle Cell Disease Association Convention on September 30, 2011. An abstract was submitted at the 2011 City Match Urban Maternal Child Health Leadership Conference.

The Genetic Services staff conducted three regional (Jackson, Grenada and Hattiesburg) in-services training on specimen collection and handling for hospitals in the state during March and April 2011. The 2003-2008 Newborn Screening Report was completed and shared at the November 2011 Genetics Advisory Committee meeting. The report was also posted on the agency's website.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**

1. Continue to provide screening of all births occurring in the state and follow-up on all inconclusive, abnormal, and presumptive positive results			X	
2. Provide family counseling and arrange for repeat screens for all babies with inconclusive and abnormal results, and arrange for diagnostic evaluations for all babies with presumptive positive results		X		
3. Identify all confirmed cases of genetic disorders detected through the screening process		X		
4. Assure that children diagnosed with genetic disorders have a local medical home and are receiving appropriate treatment and follow-up		X		
5. Continue to assist in coordinating the case management of affected children with local health departments and physicians		X		
6. Encourage and establish more local support networks for families and patients		X		
7. Identify and collaborate with more resources to support patients and families across the lifespan		X		
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

The program's current activities include on-going education on the importance of newborn screening and follow up. The program staff provides pediatric clinicians and hospitals with educational materials to increase their awareness about genetic disorders/diseases and the role of public health staff in the short and long term follow up for children identified with genetic conditions. The Genetic Services Program collaborates with the Children's Medical Program, Early Intervention, Early Hearing Screening Program, and other internal and external programs to provide training for staff who work with children with special health care needs. The program will continue to educate providers, conduct data analysis to define the incidence and prevalence of genetic conditions in the state, and identify ways to improve the programs and services to women, children, and families.

c. Plan for the Coming Year

The program's plan for the coming year is to identify issues related to screening newborns. The newborn screening process includes: immediate short-term follow-up, counseling, referrals to facilitate medical evaluation, and treatment. The Genetics Services program will evaluate adding other disorders/diseases to the newborn screening core panel. Program staff will provide resources to increase education on genetic disease management for staff and providers. A report on MS newborn screening will be completed and shared with the medical community and at appropriate conferences.

Form 6, Number and Percentage of Newborns and Others Screened, Cases Confirmed, and Treated

The newborn screening data reported on Form 6 is provided to assist the reviewer analyze NPM01.

Total Births by Occurrence:	**38935**			
Reporting Year:	**2009**			
Type of	**(A)**	**(B)**	**(C)**	**(D)**

Screening Tests:	Receiving at least one Screen (1)		No. of Presumptive Positive Screens	No. Confirmed Cases (2)	Needing Treatment that Received Treatment (3)	
	No.	%	No.	No.	No.	%
Phenylketonuria (Classical)	38860	99.8	0	0	0	
Congenital Hypothyroidism (Classical)	38860	99.8	18	18	18	100.0
Galactosemia (Classical)	38860	99.8	0	0	0	
Sickle Cell Disease	38935	100.0	69	69	69	100.0
Biotinidase Deficiency	38860	99.8	0	0	0	
CAH	38860	99.8	0	0	0	
Cystic Fibrosis	38860	99.8	7	7	7	100.0
Other	38860	99.8	4	4	4	100.0
Medium-Chain Acyl-CoA Dehydrogenase Deficiency	38860	99.8	1	1	1	100.0

Performance Measure 02: *The percent of children with special health care needs age 0 to 18 years whose families partner in decision making at all levels and are satisfied with the services they receive. (CSHCN survey)*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Annual Performance Objective	56.5	62.5	63	63.5	64
Annual Indicator	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.4	68.7
Numerator	442	442	442	442	83820
Denominator	732	732	732	732	122059
Data Source		National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Annual Performance Objective	69	69	69	69	69

Notes - 2011

2011:
For 2011-2014, indicator data come from the National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN), conducted by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2009-2010. Compared to the 2001 CSHCN survey, there were revisions to the wording, order, and number of questions used to generate this indicator for the 2005-06 CSHCN survey. The questions were also revised extensively for the 2009-2010 CSHCN survey. Therefore, many parts of the three surveys are not comparable.

All estimates from the National Survey of CSHCN are subject to sampling variability, as well as survey design flaws, respondent classification and reporting errors, and data processing mistakes.

Notes - 2010
2010: Indicator data comes from the National Survey of CSHCN, conducted by HRSA and CDC, 2005-2006. The same questions were used to generate the NPM02 indicator for both the 2001 and the 2005-2006 CSHCN survey.

Notes - 2009
2009: Data only available from The National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs Chartbook 2005-2006 HRSA for Mississippi Children.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
To further CMP's efforts to include families in decision making during each clinic visit, CMP continued to administer and evaluate Family Satisfaction Surveys in Blake Clinic, a multidisciplinary clinic. Parents' input from the survey responses were considered in subsequent programmatic policy and procedure changes. In general, parents were satisfied with their services with exception to wait time.

An additional parent/guardian survey was administered from August 2010 to May 2011 at specialty satellite clinics and at Blake Clinic. Results from the survey showed that 97% of parents/guardians were satisfied with their involvement in making decisions with the health care team. The communication between the parent/guardian was rated "very good" with doctors and health care providers (55%), school (56%), Early Intervention (33%), child care provider (48%), and vocational rehabilitation (24%). Several recommendations were made for future improvement of program services.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service			
	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Maintain family participation through the program advisory committee		X		
2. Assist in coordination of CMP Parent Advisory Council	X			
3. Include patient and family subcommittee input in the MCH Block Grant Needs Assessment				X
4. Continue contractual agreements with community based organizations that serve CSHCN to provide support services for families				X
5. Utilize a Family Satisfaction Survey tool to obtain information from families regarding the services they receive				X
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				

10.				

b. Current Activities
CMP has developed their own Parent Listserv to better communicate with parents and make them aware of opportunities at which their input may be provided. CMP continues to administer and evaluate the Parent Satisfaction Surveys. As a result of some of those responses, mainly the wait time issue, CMP has implemented a new procedure to make better use of the patient's wait time.

In this new process, patients are asked to present for their appointment a minimum of one hour earlier than their scheduled appointment time. CMP has assembled a multi-disciplinary team to conduct a pre-clinic assessment on the patient. This assessment is the same as that staff would have otherwise conducted during the patient's clinic visit. The team consists of CMP's staff social worker, USM/IDS' Family 2 Family Parent Consultant, and a representative from LIFE (Living Independence for Everyone) who are available in CMP's Resource Library, located near Blake Clinic. Assessments last a minimum of 15 minutes, during which time a confidential consultation is conducted by each team member. As a dual benefit, the patient and their family are afforded the opportunity to visit and become acquainted with the Resource Library.

Once the patient returns to the Blake Clinic waiting room, their wait will be minimal, and time will be saved by all three staff members being available to see the patient in one convenient location interchangeably as opposed to one-at-a-time in the very congested clinic setting.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
Mississippi's plan for the coming year relevant to this measure is to enhance and continue to assure family participation in program policy activities in the state's CYSHCN Program. CMP will continue to work to maintain family participation through the program advisory committee. Parents and professionals have been asked to identify community and statewide resources to be included in CMP's resource database. CMP, in collaboration with other partner agencies, will continue to utilize their respective parent email listserves as a communication tool to notify parents of upcoming trainings and meetings.

To enhance parent involvement and program information, CMP is considering remote access capabilities for parent groups that will share in CMP's Information and Education Sessions and SPAC meetings off site possibly, at a local disability related agency.

Since CMP believes that a greater pool of available resources to assist parents in their caretaking efforts equates to program satisfaction, CMP is restructuring their current Resource Directory to make it public health district specific. Once revamped, Central Office, county and district staff will be able to access pertinent resources to their respective districts. In subsequent months CMP plans to link that directory with the existing Early Intervention and other state/local directories to make it a more comprehensive database and increase resource referral statewide. This will greatly enhance the care coordination of those we serve.

CMP has joined efforts with USM/IDS's Family 2 Family Parent Consultant and Living Independence for Everyone (LIFE) which is a non-profit disability advocacy agency to enhance CMP's parent involvement on the newly renamed Parent/Professional Advisory Council (SPAC). SPAC is composed of parents of CYSHCN who are covered by the program as well as professionals who share the CYSHCN population. In this combination of parents and professionals, parents act as an advisory body to CMP in providing input regarding the services their children receive through CMP.

Further parental involvement is hoped to be achieved through CMP's partnership with LIFE to provide education and information via a series of videotapes that are scheduled to be played in the waiting area during each clinic. These videotapes have been tailored to address important

topics of concern relative to CYSHCN. The first of such tapes are in play and highlights the importance of transition, available transition services through LIFE and the importance of having a medical home.

Performance Measure 03: *The percent of children with special health care needs age 0 to 18 who receive coordinated, ongoing, comprehensive care within a medical home. (CSHCN Survey)*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	54.2	45.8	46.2	47	47.5
Annual Indicator	45.0	45.0	45.0	45.0	36.8
Numerator	340	340	340	340	43676
Denominator	756	756	756	756	118746
Data Source		National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.2

Notes - 2011
2011:
For 2011-2014, indicator data come from the National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN), conducted by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2009-2010. Compared to the 2001 CSHCN survey, there were revisions to the wording, order, and number of questions used to generate this indicator for the 2005-06 CSHCN survey. The questions were also revised extensively for the 2009-2010 CSHCN survey. Therefore, many parts of the three surveys are not comparable.

All estimates from the National Survey of CSHCN are subject to sampling variability, as well as survey design flaws, respondent classification and reporting errors, and data processing mistakes.

Notes - 2010
2010: Data only available from The National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs Chartbook 2005-2006 HRSA for Mississippi Children.

Notes - 2009
2009: Data only available from The National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs Chartbook 2005-2006 HRSA for Mississippi Children.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments

The Children's Medical Program (CMP) assessed medical home status of all enrollees at the time of application processing, as well as during visits at the specialty clinic: 94% of the children enrolled in CMP have reported having a medical home, and 57% of children enrolled in CMP have reported having a dental home. Staff from the University of Southern Mississippi conducted a training for MSDH district staff on primary care providers and medical homes.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service			
	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Assess medical home status at all clinic encounters and make referrals as needed				X
2. Collaborate with primary care physician groups to increase the availability of medical homes				X
3. Continue to coordinate with the University Medical Center to provide care coordination				X
4. Utilize district CSHCN Coordinators to assist in care coordination at the community level				X
5. Continue to provide continuing education opportunities for primary care providers on topics related to CSHCN				X
6. Participate in training for primary care providers on the medical home concept of CSHCN (conferences, continuing education activities, etc.)				X
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

CMP assesses medical home status of all enrollees at the time of application processing and during visits to specialty clinics. CMP and the F2FC provide educational training opportunities, develop and disseminate information for families and providers related to medical homes.

CMP collaborates with LIFE to promote the importance of medical homes at transition clinics and conferences. LIFE is a non-profit organization dedicated to enhancing the lives of individuals with significant disabilities in MS. LIFE has provided core independent living services to more than 35,000 individuals with disabilities throughout the state.

Medical home status is assessed by all Care Team members. The importance of having a medical and dental home is discussed during each clinic visit and referrals to primary providers are made as needed. These efforts will also promote ongoing and comprehensive care.

c. Plan for the Coming Year

CMP will continue to partner with the community based organization, LIFE, to implement transition activities. LIFE has several activities directly related to program efforts. CMP will continue to support the F2FC's efforts to provide educational training opportunities and develop and disseminate information for families and providers related to medical homes.

The long-term care coordination database is an application system used by staff to input and retrieve information for care coordination of patients. CMP will continue to utilize the long-term care coordination database to identify families who need education regarding medical homes and will continue its partnership with USM in their efforts to implement the MICS grant.

CMP coordinates activities with the University of Southern MS to implement the MS Integrated

Community Systems (MICS) Grant. The grant will end this year, but CMP has implemented sustainability efforts to continue their work in line with the medical and dental home promotion. CMP plans to create a physician database and follow up with providers identified from assessments conducted during Blake Clinic visits. Plans are to target these providers and continue to educate them on the medical home concept and garner their support in being a medical home for many CYSHCN.

Performance Measure 04: *The percent of children with special health care needs age 0 to 18 whose families have adequate private and/or public insurance to pay for the services they need. (CSHCN Survey)*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	66.7	62.5	64.8	66.9	68.4
Annual Indicator	58.8	58.8	58.8	58.8	57.4
Numerator	436	436	436	436	69740
Denominator	742	742	742	742	121497
Data Source		National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.2

Notes - 2011
2011: For 2011-2014, indicator data came from the National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN), conducted by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2009-2010. All estimates from the National Survey of CSHCN are subject to sampling variability, as well as survey design flaws, respondent classification and reporting errors, and data processing mistakes. For the 2009-2010 CHSCN survey, there were revisions to the wording, order, number, and content of questions. As a result, there are issues with comparability across survey years.

Notes - 2010
2010: Indicator data come from the National Survey of CYSHCN, conducted by HRSA and CDC, 2005-2006. The same questions were used to generate the NPM04 indicator for both the 2001 and the 2005-2006 CYSHCN survey.

Notes - 2009
Note 2009: Data only available from The National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs Chartbook 2005-2006 HRSA for Mississippi Children.

Mississippi has conducted a Needs Assessment and as a part of this process, future performance objectives will be reviewed and revised as needed.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
According to CMP's internal database 92%, percent of CMP enrollees have insurance (Medicaid/CHIP/private) to cover the services they need. CMP continues to serve as a payer of last resort for needed services. Insurance status and options are reviewed at each clinic visit. The data that CMP collects are based on CMP enrollees and cannot be generalized about the CYSHCN population in the state.

Results from the parent/guardian survey showed that 91% of parents/guardians felt that their child/young adult had adequate health coverage. For the respondents who selected "no", a high co-pay or deductible was the leading reason for the "no" response.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service			
	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Identify insurance status on CMP applications		X		
2. Verify insurance status at all patient encounters and make referrals to other sources		X		
3. Maintain CMP data system to capture pertinent information				X
4. Continue to work with Medicaid insurers and advocacy groups to promote adequate health coverage for CSHCN				X
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities
CMP assesses insurance needs of all enrollees at the time of application processing. Support services are provided to assist enrollees in resolving any issues preventing them from obtaining adequate coverage. All applications with no identified insurance are referred to the social worker supervisor for review of possible Medicaid/CHIP eligibility. Those applications with possible eligibility are referred to Health Help for Mississippi, which is a non-profit organization that assists needy families with Medicaid and CHIP applications. CMP has implemented a check and balance system in the application and bill tracking processes. This will assist in further determining those patients who are uninsured or underinsured, thus expanding efforts to assess and refer those families to needed health coverage resources.

CMP continues to work with families to educate them about the Division of Medicaid's MSCAN managed care program. A number of challenges identified during the initial implementation of the program have lessened over the last year.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
CMP staff will continue to assess health coverage status of all enrollees and assist families in applying for Medicaid and other available benefits. The goal is to increase the percentage of families with health coverage. CMP serves as a payer of last resort for needed services and will continue to work with Health Help for Mississippi to identify those patients and their families who qualify for health coverage through Medicaid and SCHIP.

Performance Measure 05: *Percent of children with special health care needs age 0 to 18 whose families report the community-based service systems are organized so they can use them easily. (CSHCN Survey)*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	78.9	91	92	92.5	93
Annual Indicator	90.9	90.9	90.9	90.9	65.4
Numerator	676	676	676	676	79935
Denominator	744	744	744	744	122288
Data Source		National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5

Notes - 2011
2011:
For 2011-2014, indicator data come from the National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN), conducted by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2009-2010. Compared to the 2001 CSHCN survey, there were revisions to the wording, order, and number of questions used to generate this indicator for the 2005-06 CSHCN survey. The questions were also revised extensively for the 2009-2010 CSHCN survey. Therefore, many parts of the three surveys are not comparable.

All estimates from the National Survey of CSHCN are subject to sampling variability, as well as survey design flaws, respondent classification and reporting errors, and data processing mistakes.

Notes - 2010
2010: Indicator data come from the National Survey of CSHCN, conducted by HRSA and CDC, 2005-2006. Compared to the 2001 CSHCN survey, there were revisions to the wording, ordering and the number of the questions used to generate the NPM05 indicator for the 2005-2006 CSHCN survey. The data for the two surveys are not comparable for PM #05.

Notes - 2009
2009: Data only available from The National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs Chartbook 2005-2006 HRSA for Mississippi Children.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
About 1,400 Children's Medical Program (CMP) enrollees received services at Blake Clinic and 13 different satellite clinic locations. Providers from the University of Mississippi Medical Center, Le Bonheur Children's Hospital and St. Jude's Children's Hospital provided services in regional

locations in the state. CMP collaborated with the Mississippi Chapter of American Academy of Pediatrics to provide respite care for families.

CMP developed a partnership with Mississippi Parent Training and Information Center (MSPTI) to offer information and education in CMP's newly implemented Information and Education (I&E) Sessions. Efforts have begun to strengthen intra-agency partnerships beginning with MSDH's Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (EHDI) program. EHDI staff recently presented at CMP's latest I&E Session to promote program activities and services. In an effort to increase patients, parents and caretakers of CYSHCN awareness of community resources, CMP staff recently teamed with the Statewide Parent/Professional Advisory Committee to sponsor the first Resource Fair and IEP Consultation event. A pre-event survey was administered to CMP Blake clinic patients and their families. Respondents were asked to identify topics of concern and gauge their comfort level in navigating through the IEP process. Ninety percent of those surveyed expressed interest in various community resources. As a result, representatives from many of those identified agencies were invited to present program information during the event. Agencies represented included the Social Security Administration, Mississippi Department of Rehab, LIFE, the ARC, USM/IDS Home for Home Program and MICS Project, and Coalition for Citizens with Disabilities. IEP Counselors were also made available to all attendees to offer counseling and address any specific concerns of parents and caretakers of school age CYSHCN.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Provide and coordinate community-based CSHCN subspecialty medical clinic sites throughout the state to improve access				X
2. Continue to collaborate with families and providers to ensure continuity of care				X
3. Maintain a collaborative relationship with community health centers to provide other needed services				X
4. Facilitate communication between specialty and primary care providers through care coordination initiatives				X
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

CMP contracts with LIFE to assist families in navigating the health delivery system as well as identifying other community resources. The CMP/Genetics teams continue to provide a significant link between families and providers at the community level in their continued work with families to assess needs, address barriers and identify local/community based resources. The long-term care coordination database is being used to refer families to resources in the community.

CMP has restructured the existing Parent Advisory Committee to include parents and professionals from state and community organizations, representatives from the University of Southern Mississippi Institute for Disability Studies (IDS), and Living Independence for Everyone (LIFE). This group is now referred to as the Statewide Parent/Professional Advisory Committee. This collaboration will enhance the number of parents reached and linked to community resources by sharing the List Serve of each of the partner agencies. It will also enhance parental involvement and make for a more diverse representation in considering committee activities that will promote statewide change. CMP's Medical Director continues to maintain an informal

relationship with providers and professionals who provide specialty services to CYSHCN. This group acts as an entity to advise CMP and is often relied upon for consultation in considering policy and programmatic changes.

c. Plan for the Coming Year

Parent Consultant will continue to provide additional education resources on medical home and CYSHCN sources around the state. The long-term care coordination database will be utilized to identify community based resources utilized by families. Parent and provider surveys will continue to be utilized to assess gaps in services.

The University of Southern Mississippi Institute for Disability Studies (IDS) administers the Family 2 Family Health Information and Education Center (F2FC), located at the Jackson Medical Mall in the MSDH's Resource Library, allowing easy access for parents and providers attending the nearby CMP Blake Clinic and other clinics in the mall. This location allows coordination among F2FC, CMP, MSDH and other state agencies, consumer advocates, and family service systems based in Jackson.

Performance Measure 06: *The percentage of youth with special health care needs who received the services necessary to make transitions to all aspects of adult life, including adult health care, work, and independence.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	21.8	31	32.5	34	35.8
Annual Indicator	30.9	30.9	30.9	30.9	38.5
Numerator	104	104	104	104	17416
Denominator	337	337	337	337	45208
Data Source		National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey	National CSHCN Survey
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5

Notes - 2011

2011:

For 2011-2014, indicator data come from the National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs (CSHCN), conducted by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in 2009-2010. Compared to the 2001 CSHCN survey, there were revisions to the wording, order, and number of questions used to generate this indicator for the 2005-06 CSHCN survey. The questions were also revised extensively for the 2009-2010 CSHCN survey. Therefore, many parts of the three surveys are not comparable.

All estimates from the National Survey of CSHCN are subject to sampling variability, as well as survey design flaws, respondent classification and reporting errors, and data processing mistakes.

Notes - 2010
I2010: ndicator data come from the National Survey of CSHCN, conducted by HRSA and CDC, 2005-2006. Compared to the 2001 CSHCN survey, there were wording changes, skip pattern revisions, and additions to the questions used to generate the NPM06 indicator for the 2005-2006 CSHCN survey. There were also issues around the reliability of the 2001 data because of the sample size. The data for the two surveys are not comparable for PM #06 and the 2005-2006 may be considered baseline data.

Notes - 2009
2009: Data only available from The National Survey of Children with Special Health Care Needs Chartbook 2005-2006 HRSA for Mississippi Children.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
The Children's Medical Program (CMP) held special transition clinics every month at Blake Clinic, the multi-specialty clinic site, for children and families with special needs. CMP and Living Independence for Everyone of Mississippi (LIFE) provided transition services to children and families on topics such as transition to community life, peer support, skills support, advocacy, waiver services, information, and occasional referrals to vocational rehabilitation services. CMP's Medical Director, Social Worker, and Parent Consultant provided one-on-one consultation with patients.

Regional nurses, nutritionists and social workers, along with other specialty team members, provide multi-disciplinary services in satellite locations. Emphasis continues to be placed on services necessary to transition enrollees to adulthood. Examples include community life, employment and independent living skills, and individual education plan-support activities. The long-term care coordination program and MICS grant activities are being utilized to educate families about transition services available to them.

As a component of services, CMP social workers assess the patient's transition status and needs during each clinic visit. To further ensure that each CMP patient is adequately prepared to transition from CMP services to adult health care, CMP continues to hold a special transition clinic monthly in Blake Clinic to provide specific transition case management to those patients who will soon age out of the program.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service			
	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Continue to partner with agencies and organizations working with adolescents on transition issues		X		
2. Enhance the transition clinic for the transition of CSHCN to adulthood		X		
3. Ensure that transition services are discussed with patients at appropriate age levels		X		
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				

10.				

b. Current Activities
To better assess the patients' needs and to link to other providers and resources, CMP has revised a number of assessment tools and implemented a new Nurses Assessment Tool. Information about the patient's medical home and school health providers will be used to develop relationships with those providers and better prepare the patient for transition. This is further achieved through the individual one-on-one consultations held in the Resource Library by the multi-discipline team on clinic day which serves as another opportunity to assess the patients' needs. District Genetic/CMP Coordinators share in this effort through their case management follow-up activities at the local level.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
Mississippi's plan for the coming year is to continue to support the partnership between CMP and LIFE in an effort to help prepare CYSHCN for transition into adulthood. CMP will continue to partner with LIFE to provide necessary training and support to transition children and youth to adult healthcare settings. The F2FC will collaborate with CMP to provide training resources and facilitate community participation for CYSHCN transitioning to all aspects of adult life. CMP will continue to explore the addition and enhancement of transition clinics and services to other regional sites around the state.

CMP has begun discussion with the Social Security Administration to request a designated representative to attend the Transition Clinic held at Blake. A similar arrangement is already being implemented with the MS Department of Education. It is anticipated that this resource will prove to be valuable for patients and families in their transitioning process.

Performance Measure 07: *Percent of 19 to 35 month olds who have received full schedule of age appropriate immunizations against Measles, Mumps, Rubella, Polio, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Haemophilus Influenza, and Hepatitis B.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	89.5	83.5	90.5	91	91
Annual Indicator	80.5	80.9	82.3	83.0	77.0
Numerator	779	872	858	835	781
Denominator	968	1078	1042	1006	1014
Data Source		MSDH - Communicable Disease	MSDH - Communicable Disease	MSDH - Communicable Disease	MSDH - Communicable Disease
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average					

number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	91	91	91	91	91

Notes - 2009
2009: Mississippi immunizations rate (4:3:1:3:3) for children by 27 months of age has increased slightly from last year. The data are from the 2009 Mississippi '2 year old survey' for those children who completed the 4:3:1:3:3 series by 27 months of age. Data are only available for 0-27 months.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
Mississippi maintains above the national average for immunizations for children 19-35 months of age, according to 2010-2011 data.

Tools such as the MSDH statewide Immunization Registry help to track when vaccinations are due for children and help notify parents with reminders and recalls. Providers of immunizations record vaccines administered in the statewide Immunization Registry. Records for most children are available for parents and qualified providers.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Continue vaccine distribution and administration			X	
2. Monitor immunization levels of the state's children				X
3. Administer the Vaccines for Children (VFC) program			X	
4. Provide disease surveillance and outbreak control			X	
5. Inform and educate the public about the importance of Immunizations		X		
6. Enforce the state's immunization laws		X		
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities
MCH staff support the provision of immunizations in all of MSDH county health departments and strive to increase immunization rates throughout the lifespan for children, adolescents and adults.

During April 21st-28th, 2012, Mississippi State Department of Health will offer free routine immunizations for infants and children through 18 years of age at all county health departments in recognition of National Infant Immunization Week.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
The Immunization Program will educate Mississippians by means of brochures and informational packets distributed through local health departments for use during health fairs and as handouts. These educational materials will also be provided to Vaccines for Children providers to distribute to parents of patients.

Performance Measure 08: *The rate of birth (per 1,000) for teenagers aged 15 through 17 years.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	31.1	32	31.8	30.5	30.1
Annual Indicator	40.6	35.1	39.5	30.7	30.7
Numerator	2655	2271	2552	1965	1965
Denominator	65379	64611	64611	64029	64029
Data Source		MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
The MSDH Family Planning (Title X) program initiated a pregnancy prevention campaign with messages viewed on television, in theaters, and on Facebook and Twitter. Brochures and pamphlets were developed and distributed in various settings to reflect all cultures. The campaign addressed teen pregnancy and directed teens to talk to their parents or contact MSDH for more information.

In CY 2011, over 60,237 low income uninsured men, women, and teens across our state received high-quality education, contraception, counseling, and preventive health screenings. In addition to clinical services, the program focused on community education, outreach, and family involvement. These efforts occurred at the state and local levels to promote family planning services as part of an overall health promotion and disease prevention strategy. Evidence-based health education services were provided to adolescents and adults on a variety of topics including contraception, sexually transmitted infections, and healthy relationships.

The Adolescent Health Coordinator collaborated with internal and external partners to address teen pregnancy and adolescent sexual and reproductive health issues. The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Services Program worked closely with the Division of Family Planning to implement strategies, policies and services that reduce the rate of repeat births to adolescent mothers less than 17 years old; reduce the rate of adolescents at risk of early sexual initiation, teen pregnancy and teen parenthood; and increase the rate of adolescents receiving

comprehensive sexual health education in middle and high schools.

The program also formed new relationships and potential partnerships from district Advisory Committee meetings. Organizations included entities such as North MS Resource Center, Starkville School District Families First Resource Center, NAACP Oktibbeha County, a local Gulf Coast pediatrician, and Moore Community House (a nonprofit in East Biloxi that provides childcare services to low-income women through the early childhood Head Start program).

The Governor emphasized reducing teen pregnancy during his inaugural address in January 2012 and developed a task force headed by MSDH and MS Department of Human Services to identify work groups and develop a state plan to decrease teenage pregnancy. Over the coming year, the work groups will continue to meet and develop individualized strategies to address teen pregnancy in Mississippi.

The National Black Leadership Commission on AIDS (NBLCA) partnered with the Adolescent Health Program and other community stakeholders for assistance with organizing the Southern Women Matter! Engagement Action Tour, which included a special film screening and discussion forums in multiple Southern cities centered on the launch of NBLCA's new video documentary - "Many Women, One Voice: African American Women & HIV". The purpose of the tour was to develop an African American Response to the National AIDS Strategy and assure the voices of minority adolescent females and women were heard throughout the process. The cities included: Baton Rouge, LA; Birmingham, AL; Jackson, MS; and Atlanta, GA.

Child and Adolescent Health, in conjunction with other community partners, collaborated with Jackson State University College of Public Service, School of Social Work sponsored the Tenth Annual Mississippi Child Welfare Institute Conference, Building Bridges for a New Decade of Transformational Services with Children and Families. The conference was held at the Downtown Jackson Marriott from January 25-27, 2012. A special evening youth empowerment session was developed for adolescents and youth in today's foster care system to have an interactive, educational and candid venue to address bullying, homelessness, teen pregnancy, teen parenting, fatherhood, GLBTQ and transitioning into adulthood. There were 260 adolescent, youth and adult participants from Mississippi's foster care system.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Support Statewide Abstinence Education Program				X
2. Meet with ministers and church organizations to solicit help in addressing teen pregnancy				X
3. Increase collaboration between adolescent pregnancy prevention programs that focus on minorities				X
4. Collaborate with community health centers in all medically underserved counties				X
5. During postpartum home visits, counsel teens regarding availability of family planning services		X		
6. Work with school nurses on counseling teens regarding risky behaviors and goal setting		X		
7. Counsel children ages 9-18 regarding postponing sex, discussions related to reproductive health and contraception		X		
8. Develop partnerships between Mississippi OB/GYN medical consultants and other providers				X
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities
The MSDH Family Planning program continues its pregnancy prevention campaign.

Title X Program staff worked to maintain a reduction in unintended pregnancies, by participating in four community outreach activities. Staff facilitated a booth for a teen summit held in Jackson, MS, hosted by Teens Helping Teens, a peer led youth group. The District V Health Educator served as an expert consultant providing information, educational materials, and program assistance during peer-lead training sessions. More than 60 teens came together to discuss various teen issues including sexual coercion, sexual myths, contraceptive options, abstinence, sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, risky teen behaviors and teen pregnancy. Staff conducted a presentation on teen pregnancy and contraception to better equip Mississippi College's senior health education students entering the public school system to provide factual information on teen pregnancy and contraception. Points discussed included the Family Planning Program, risk factors and consequences of teen pregnancy, the Mississippi Sex Education Law, and contraceptive methods available through family planning clinics.

The Family Planning program also provides preconception care to non-pregnant women of childbearing age and meets with educators, ministers and church organizations to solicit help in addressing teen pregnancy.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
The Family Planning Title X Program will continue contracts with delegates across the state to provide counseling, education, interventions, and free contraception to target adolescents/teens. The activities of these delegates will continue to encourage and promote teen pregnancy awareness. Educational materials are used for counseling and reinforcement of the importance of behavior modification regarding abstinence, drug use, STIs/HIV, reproductive health care, human trafficking, and contraception to reduce the incidence of teenage pregnancy. The FP Social Worker Consultant and Special Project Officer will continue to provide presentations on teen pregnancy and contraception. The initial presentation was designed to better equip Mississippi College's senior health education students entering the public school system to provide factual information on teen pregnancy and contraception.

The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) has been selected as the recipient of $2,148,872 in funding from the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), financed under the Affordable Care Act and administered by the Administration for Children and Families. Mississippi is one of 46 states to receive a grant from this program. The funds will be used to implement a new comprehensive teen pregnancy prevention program. The program will work with individual school districts to create customized intervention and education programs addressing the prevention of teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease.

The purpose of PREP is to carry out personal responsibility education programs designed to educate adolescents on both abstinence and contraception for the prevention of pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS.

Preconception Peer Educators (PPE) from HBCUs will recruit and teach additional Peer Health Ambassadors. Students will conduct education activities on and off campus to encourage a culture of health and wellness among their peers and community. The Adolescent Health Program will provide health education training material and resources for various awareness events. In addition, the Adolescent Health Coordinator will assist MS-PPE Team with securing funds from community partners for future PSA campaign, preconception website and print material.

The Office of Child and Adolescent Health, in conjunction with community partners, will collaborate with Southern Christian Services for Children and Youth, Inc., in sponsoring the 2012 Lookin' To the Future Conference. The conference will be held at the Mississippi State University

Riley Center in Meridian, Mississippi, in June. The planning committee has organized a panel of experts from the medical, educational, community to address abstinence and abstinence-plus education in schools. Adolescent youth in foster care, foster parents and other adults attending the conference will participate in the special teen pregnancy panel workshop.

Performance Measure 09: *Percent of third grade children who have received protective sealants on at least one permanent molar tooth.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	30	8	30	30	30
Annual Indicator	34.8	29.9	23.5	23.5	23.5
Numerator	12959	11444	453	453	453
Denominator	37277	38296	1928	1928	1928
Data Source		MSDH/National Oral Health Surveys	MSDH/National Oral Health Surveys	MSDH/National Oral Health Surveys	MSDH/National Oral Health Surveys
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Final
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	30	30	30	30	30

Notes - 2011
2011: For the 2010-2011 school year, 23.5% would equal 8967 sealants among 38,156 third grade students.

Figures are reported from the National Oral Health Surveillance System (NOHSS). The NOHSS state oral health survey is conducted every five years; the most recent survey was performed during the 2009-2010 school year. Forty-five schools were selected from all public elementary schools with one or more students in third grade. Dental hygienists completed the screenings using diagnostic criteria comparable to ASTDD's 1999 Basic Screening Survey. Of the 3483 eligible students, 1928 were screened; for a response rate of 55%. Estimates presented are adjusted for non-response.

Notes - 2010
2010: For the 2009-2010 school year, 23.5% would equal 9131 sealants among 38,857 third grade students.

Figures are reported from the National Oral Health Surveillance System (NOHSS). The state oral health survey is conducted every five years; the most recent survey was performed during the NOHSS 2009-2010 school year. Forty-five schools were selected from all public elementary schools with one or more students in third grade. Dental hygienists completed the screenings using diagnostic criteria comparable to ASTDD's 1999 Basic Screening Survey. Of the 3483 eligible students, 1928 were screened, for a response rate of 55%. Estimates presented are adjusted for non-response.

Notes - 2009
2009: For the 2008-2009 school year, 23.5% would equal 9344 sealants among 39,760 third grade students.

Figures are reported from the National Oral Health Surveillance System (NOHSS). The NOHSS state oral health survey is conducted every five years; the most recent survey was performed during the 2009-2010 school year. Forty-five schools were selected from all public elementary schools with one or more students in third grade. Dental hygienists completed the screenings using diagnostic criteria comparable to ASTDD's 1999 Basic Screening Survey. Of the 3483 eligible students, 1928 were screened, for a response rate of 55%. Estimates presented are adjusted for non-response.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
Every Smile Counts, the third grade survey, was completed during the 2010-11 school year. Results of the survey reveal a 6.6% decrease in the prevalence of decay. However, sealant rates have diminished. In response to the results of the survey, a new full-time school-based dental sealant coordinator was hired as a contract worker to manage Mississippi Seals, the SOHP's school-based dental sealant program. During the 2011 school year, 11 Federally Qualified Health Centers were recruited to participate in the program and provide dental sealants at schools in 7 of the 9 MSDH Public Health Districts. Schools with greater than 50% participation in Free and Reduced School Lunch Programs were eligible to participate. Twenty schools in 10 counties participated in Mississippi Seals; 555 children received a dental screening; 428 children received dental sealants, resulting in the placement of 1863 dental sealants.

In fall of 2010, a successful Cavity Free Kids training program was launched. Cavity Free Kids training curriculum utilizes a train-the-trainer model that informs child care providers on the etiology of dental disease and ways to prevent disease. Regional oral health consultants coordinated 79 events with 685 participants.

The Make a Child Smile program exceeded expectations last year. More than 8700 children participated in this state fluoride varnish program, which is 26% more than anticipated for the program year. Program participants included 7868 children in Head Start programs and 851 children in other child care programs.

The SOHP staff also works with the MSDH Child & Adolescent Health Program to train medical staff in the MSDH Public Health Districts to provide oral health screenings. Nurses in the MSDH

Department of Health programs are also trained to provide periodontal screening for pregnant women. During FY 2011, 767 non-dental health providers from the health department staff participated in 61 training events. These activities are focused on building capacity to address oral health problems in non-dental health environments.

The MS Oral Health Community Alliance (MOHCA) hosted a general membership meeting in August. This year's program included a Town Hall meeting led by State Representative John Hines, representing the Mississippi Delta region. This meeting fostered discussion of the oral health challenges facing that region and potential solutions to address the needs. Senator Hines committed to working with MOHCA to address the issues discussed during this forum. In addition, representatives from United Health Care, Mississippi's Medicaid and SCHIP provider network, were present to introduce the company's Early Child Caries initiative. They are working with the SOHP and MOHCA to launch this program.

In 2011, the SOHP partnered with the Office of Tobacco Control to promote tobacco cessation activities and awareness of risks from primary and second-hand smoke exposure for Head Start grantees, staff, and families. In child care centers, five Tobacco Control events occurred with 104 participants. In addition, SOHP regional consultants held 154 events that included a total of 1345 participants.

Fluoridation program efforts resulted in a 1.2% increase of the population benefiting from community water fluoridation.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Implement state oral health plan and measure progress to achieve objectives				X
2. Support and sustain statewide oral health coalition activities				X
3. Expand school-based dental sealant program at eligible public schools			X	
4. Increase number of fluoride varnish programs at Head Start centers			X	
5. Expand proportion of population receiving community water fluoridation			X	
6. Develop oral health surveillance plan and burden of disease report		X		
7. Increase and enhance oral health education and promotion activities		X		
8. Expand community safety net dental care outreach via mobile dental clinic (TDOT)	X			
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

Mississippi Seals, the school-based dental sealant program, continues to operate in conjunction with community health centers. An increase in participation is expected despite a decrease in the number of community health centers participating. Increased school participation has been the result of increased recruitment efforts and promotion of the program statewide.

The Make a Child Smile fluoride varnish program continues to expand to new child care centers to offer services to children under age three.

Community water fluoridation efforts are ongoing. The SOHP continues to seek funding to

support the program. In addition to fluoridating communities, the PEW Children's Dental Campaign has partnered with the MS SOHP to provide support in education key stakeholders and communities about the importance and benefits of community water fluoridation.

MOHCA continues to hold a general membership meeting at least annually and the executive committee meets six times a year.

The MS SOHP received a grant from the DentaQuest Foundation to develop a plan of action to improve oral health in Mississippi. The Oral Health 2014 Initiative focuses on increasing prevention efforts and building upon the public health infrastructure and enhancing and developing medical/dental collaboration to develop cross-disciplinary approaches to address oral health issues.

c. Plan for the Coming Year

SOHP is working to provide 6,500 preschool children in targeted communities with caries risk assessment and preventive fluoride varnish applications. The program is also expanding the varnish program to new child care centers to offer services to children under age three. We continue work with the MSDH Office of Tobacco Control in Head Start programs to promote tobacco cessation and awareness of the health risks associated with second-hand smoke exposure.

The Oral Health program is collaborating with the Office of Health Data and Research to develop a Burden of Oral Diseases Report and a statewide Oral Health Surveillance Plan. We will complete analysis and report the results of the open-mouth survey of third-grade children. We are assisting the Mississippi Oral Health Community Alliance (MOHCA, see Agency Capacity) to develop regional coalition chapters and implement local community-based programs.

The program is seeking new funding for community water fluoridation programs and will continue efforts to encourage communities to install a water fluoridation program using these funds as required by the state regulation. The SOHP is working to increase by 2% annually the proportion of Mississippi's population served by public water systems with optimally fluoridated water.

Collaboration between the MS Oral Health Program (MSOHP) and the MS Dental Association has been established to expand the Mississippi Seals program. This effort will establish a partnership between private practice dentists and MSDH to provide preventive dental sealants in elementary schools.

With grant funding from DentaQuest Foundation's Oral Health 2014 Initiative, the Mississippi Action Plan for Oral Health will be developed. This initiative is being developed in partnership with MOHCA and key stakeholders in oral health are participating.

The MSOHP is working to provide at least 6500 preschool children in targeted communities with caries risk assessment and preventive fluoride varnish applications. The program is also expanding the varnish program to new child care centers to offer services to children under age three. Regional oral health consultants will continue work with the MSDH Office of Tobacco Control in Head Start programs to promote tobacco cessation and awareness of the health risks associated with second-hand smoke exposure.

Community water fluoridation efforts are ongoing and the MSOHP continues to seek additional funding to support the program. The program will also continue efforts to encourage communities to implement water fluoridation as required by the state regulation. The SOHP's goal is to increase the population benefitting from optimally fluoridated water by 2% annually.

Performance Measure 10: *The rate of deaths to children aged 14 years and younger caused by motor vehicle crashes per 100,000 children.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	7.7	7.5	7.2	6.8	6.5
Annual Indicator	7.6	5.5	6.9	4.2	4.2
Numerator	48	35	44	26	26
Denominator	635195	634548	634548	624548	624876
Data Source		MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	5.5	5.3	5.1	4.9	4.7

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
Data from MSDH Vital Statistics indicated that injury-related fatalities were a leading cause of death for children ages 1 to 18 years and for infants. Motor vehicle crashes continue to account for most injury-related deaths, typically due to misuse or non-use of child occupant restraints and seat belt systems. The Division of Injury and Violence Prevention has continued to target motor vehicle safety and promote correct child occupant protection. Collaboration with the Pregnancy High Risk Management (PHRM) program has shown to be successful, resulting in an increased percentage of PHRM related appointments kept and the distribution of over 150 child safety seats to PHRM patients.

The Division of Injury and Violence Prevention provided child passenger safety-related education and services to 90% of all Mississippi parents of children 14 and younger. Reasons for success include statewide media campaigns, local health department participation, community outreach initiatives, online resources, car seat checkpoints, and other child safety events.

Child passenger safety media campaigns were launched during Child Passenger Safety week. The MSDH sponsors this campaign in conjunction with Department of Public Safety.

The Division of Injury and Violence Prevention conducted 250 culturally competent, publicized child safety seat checkpoints at local health departments, community events, shopping centers, pre-schools, and health/safety fairs to promote correct usage statewide. Health Educators and staff from Mississippi Safe Kids advertised the checkpoints by sending out flyers, email list serves, and advertised through the local health departments.

With additional funding from other sources, MSDH purchased over 1,000 child passenger safety seats. The seats are provided for families who are of a lower income status [estimated family income of <$25,000/year]. The Child Passenger Safety Seat (CPS) program is successful because of the partnerships that MSDH has with other public safety entities. In addition, sponsored events and media representation offer support for the program.

In addition to MSDH, Safe Kids Mississippi frequently coordinates cooperative CPS projects with state agencies such as the Office of Highway Safety and the Mississippi Department of Human Services as well as businesses and community organizations. A partnership was also formed with MSDH Child and Adolescent Health. MSDH Child and Adolescent Health provided contacts for promotional materials. With their assistance we were able to purchase window decals for parents and caregivers which displayed the temperature inside the car. This was done in an effort to serve as a reminder not to leave children in unattended cars. Child and Adolescent Health also provided funding to secure 13 Child Passenger Safety Technicians (CPST). This allowed for more capacity throughout the state to assist with education about car seat safety. We are back on an incline as we've begun establishing new partnerships with other municipalities. In 2010, there were no firemen in the city of Jackson serving as CPSTs. As a result of establishing partnerships, we now have 37 certified firemen in the city of Jackson operating in a role of CPSTs.

Best practices in Child Passenger Safety educational trainings were held in the following locations: Oxford, Cleveland, Gulfport, Hattiesburg, Columbus, and Jackson, Mississippi. We have also increased the number of instructors in the state from one to four: one located in the northern region, one in the southern region, and two in the central part of the state. Potential candidates no longer have to travel to a centralized location for certification, allowing for better use of our travel dollars.

All nine public health districts have partnered with at least two local police departments to check and install safety seats and promote proper child safety/seat belt usage.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Collaborate with the Safe Kids of Mississippi Coalition to initiate legislation				X
2. Partner with local health departments to provide child safety seats to residents of Mississippi				X
3. Develop and implement an initiative to educate and provide information to parents on the proper use of child safety seats		X		
4. Utilize educational videos and informational TIPP sheets		X		
5. Maintain MSDH participation with the Mississippi Association of Highway Safety Coalition				X
6. Work with school nurses and other school personnel to promote safety education related to MVC				X
7. Identify opportunities for collaboration to enhance safety awareness efforts and interventions				X
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

The Child Occupant Protection Program educates parents, families, and communities about best practices in child passenger safety by training certified Child Passenger Safety Technicians across the state, creating installation stations in all MSDH public health districts, conducting child passenger safety related events, and distributing child restraints to families in financial need.

The MSDH has several preventive health activities aimed at reducing the rate of death and injury due to motor vehicle crashes through many collaborative efforts and promotions. Some of the activities, programs, and/or other means targeted at reduction of Motor Vehicle Crash are:

1. Significant collaboration with the Mississippi Safe Kids Coalition
2. Child Safety Seat distribution program
3. Implementation of programs to provide information to parents regarding proper use of child restraints
4. Certification of Child Passenger Safety Technicians throughout the state
5. Establishment of inspection stations statewide, where persons responsible for transporting children can have their safety seat checked for proper installation
6. Established partnerships with Jackson Fire departments and continued efforts to expand our collaborations to law enforcement officers.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
Continue to work with different agencies and community based organizations to develop initiatives to reduce MVC rates for the targeted age group under 15 years of age. Expand collaboration with other agencies, including local police and fire departments, schools, churches, hospitals, and other organizations concerned with the health and safety of children.

The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health will continue to strengthen relationships with the Mississippi Department of Public Safety and the Mississippi Department of Transportation to reduce the rate of motor vehicle injury in Mississippi among children aged 14 years and younger. Staff will also continue to provide age-appropriate health education resource material and information related to safety and injury prevention.

Performance Measure 11: *The percent of mothers who breastfeed their infants at 6 months of age.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	16.5	18.5	18.6	18.9	17.4
Annual Indicator	18	13.4	16.0	15.4	18.6
Numerator		153	6331	5930	6706
Denominator		1140	39672	38535	35977
Data Source		MS PRAMS	MS PRAMS	MS PRAMS	MS PRAMS
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	19	19	19	19	19

Notes - 2011
2011: Data source is the Mississippi PRAMS 2010 survey; figures represent the percent of mothers who indicated that breastmilk was at least one of the types of food their infant was fed at six months of age. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator.

Notes - 2010

2010: Data are from the Mississippi PRAMS 2009 survey were used; figures represent the percent of mothers who indicated that breastmilk was at least one of the types of food their infant was fed at six months of age. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator.

Notes - 2009
2009: Data source is the Mississippi PRAMS 2008 survey; figures represent the percent of mothers who indicated that breastmilk was at least one of the types of food their infant was fed at six months of age. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator. Previous years show actual number of participants.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
To address deficiencies indicated in Mississippi's CDC mPINC survey results, The Surgeon General's Call to Action for Breastfeeding, and the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative's Ten Steps, Mississippi WIC is providing ongoing outreach, training, and support to all delivering hospitals across the state. This training revolves around the Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative. The Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) is a global program sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to encourage and recognize hospitals and birthing centers that offer an optimal level of care for infant feeding. The BFHI promotes, protects, and supports breastfeeding through The Ten Steps to Successful Breastfeeding for Hospitals, as outlined by UNICEF/WHO.

The Office of WIC continued to work with the MSDH Office of Health Promotion to develop a rating system to recognize Mississippi hospitals that provide mother-baby care that supports breastfeeding (Baby Friendly Ten Steps). Efforts of the steering committee were slowed due to changes in staffing within the Office of Health Promotion.

The Office of WIC supported efforts to create a human milk bank in our state. Many delivering hospitals order human milk from Texas milk banks if mothers of premature infants cannot pump their own milk. Creation of a human milk bank in Mississippi will keep the spotlight on breast milk as the superior infant food and will normalize its use.

The Office of WIC participated in an MSDH Life Course workgroup and a group that focused on decreasing infant mortality. Additionally, WIC participated in the Partnership for a Healthy Mississippi's Obesity Council. Contributions from WIC included the importance of good nutrition and the health benefits of breastfeeding.

The MSDH Office of WIC received grant funds that allowed key staff to visit Texas and California to learn about successful programs that may be useful in our state. We learned about successful initiatives and innovative ideas to improve breastfeeding support. The idea to increase outreach to delivering hospitals came from these trips.

Mississippi Law requires all licensed childcare facilities to provide a place for clients and employees to breastfeed. Childcare facilities must provide at all times:

• A sanitary location (not a bathroom) for nursing or pumping.
• Comfortable seating.
• Access to electrical outlets and running water.
• A refrigerator for milk storage.

The MSDH Office of Childcare Licensure will ensure that childcare facilities are complying with the law. Childcare facilities must also:

• Train their staff in the safe handling and storage of human milk, as specified by the Mississippi Department of Health, Centers for Disease Control, and American Academy of Pediatrics.
• Display breastfeeding materials that positively promote and protect breastfeeding within the

facility.

A report from the National Resource Center for Health and Safety In Child Care and Early Education titled National Assessment of Obesity Prevention Terminology in Child Care Regulations 2010 cites language and regulations to use for best practices, including breastfeeding, and mentions Mississippi as one of the best states in this respect. The report may be accessed at http://nrckids.org/ASHW/regulations_report_2010.pdf.

The Mississippi Breastfeeding Law also requires employers to allow staff to express breastmilk during any meal period or break period.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service			
	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Promote MSDH clinics as breastfeeding friendly facilities through official agency policy		X		
2. Continue the nationally recognized peer counselor breastfeeding program throughout the Mississippi State Department of Health		X		
3. Continue the implementation of USDA National Breastfeeding Promotion Campaign		X		
4. Distribute a promotional DVD to assist WIC clients, physicians' clinics and hospitals		X		
5. Provide technical training opportunities for health care staff that provides on breastfeeding promotion				X
6. Conduct outreach activities with worksites targeting childbearing populations				X
7. Increase collaboration among Mississippi State Department of Health programs and private providers				X
8. Continue to partner with the March of Dimes to encourage providers to apply for funding to provide patient education				X
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

The MSDH WIC program continues its policy of allowing breastfeeding mothers to participate longer than non-breastfeeding mothers and to receive follow-up support through peer counselors.

The peer counselor breastfeeding program is a USDA initiative whereby women who breastfed and participate (d) in WIC are hired, trained and educated to counsel current WIC participants who breastfeed. Mothers who exclusively breastfeed their infants also receive an enhanced food package and receive breast pumps or other devices to support breastfeeding.

Lactation Specialists provide specialized breastfeeding support and assistance to WIC participants including home visits, telephone follow-up, and issuing breastfeeding devices as needed. Lactation Specialists also make hospital visits when necessary.

Lactation Consultants are available in some areas of the state to provide specialized assistance for high-risk WIC participants and also serve as breastfeeding resources for MSDH clinic staff, WIC breastfeeding staff, and community health professionals. Four new certified lactation consultants (IBCLCs) were added to our WIC staff in 2011.

c. Plan for the Coming Year

Mississippi's plan for the coming year is to continue implementing initiatives to improve the incidence and duration of breastfeeding among women in Mississippi. We will continue to provide breastfeeding training to hospital staff to improve practices that support breastfeeding. We will continue to improve relationships with hospitals so that breastfeeding referrals are made.

We will continue to participate in the Life course workgroup, the infant mortality reduction workgroup, and the Mississippi Obesity Council so that breastfeeding is included as an important precursor to good health.

MSDH will continue to promote public health activities related to breastfeeding education through the use of coalitions, summits, and public health district meetings throughout the state of Mississippi.

MSDH will continue to provide a supportive environment to enable breastfeeding employees to express their milk during work hours. This includes an agency-wide lactation support program administered by MSDH WIC. MSDH subscribes to the worksite support policy described below. This policy is communicated to all current employees, included in new employee orientation training and the Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA). Highlights of the MSDH policy are as follows: Breastfeeding employees who choose to continue providing their milk for their infants after returning to work shall receive milk expression breaks, a place to express milk, breastfeeding education, and staff support.

Performance Measure 12: *Percentage of newborns who have been screened for hearing before hospital discharge.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	99.7	99.7	99.8	99	99.1
Annual Indicator	99.9	96.9	98.9	98.2	98.7
Numerator	45456	43511	41500	38479	38442
Denominator	45509	44904	41964	39172	38935
Data Source		MSDH	MSDH	MSDH - Early Intervention	MSDH - Early Intervention
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	99.2	99.3	99.4	99.5	99.5

Notes - 2010
2010: Data are from the Early Intervention Program in the MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
The Early Hearing Detection and Intervention (EHDI) program partnered with the National Center for Hearing Assessment and Management (NCHAM), Early Childhood Hearing Outreach (ECHO) Initiative to engage Early Head Start programs in best hearing screening practices to further

identify children with hearing loss. EHDI and ECHO staff collaborated with the Head Start State Collaboration Office (HSSCO) and identified two local Early Head Start centers to partner with to update their hearing screening protocols to include Otoacoustic Emissions (OAE) Screening. The one year pilot activities began in March 2011 and are scheduled to end in March 2012. The two identified Early Head Start Centers are utilizing the OAE to screen children's hearing in their perspective centers. ECHO is receiving the hearing screening results on a monthly basis and will share the data with EHDI after the data is analyzed.

EHDI staff presented during Spring 2011 at several daycare centers and community colleges regarding newborn hearing screening. Staff also shared information with adolescents about hearing loss during various summer camps this past summer. One parent of children with hearing loss accompanied EHDI staff and shared information as a parent during these presentations. EHDI found that 40% of the participants didn't know that newborn hearing screening was mandated in Mississippi. As a result of this outreach, EHDI has changed its policies and procedures to require Hearing Resource Consultants (HRCs) to educate organizations/programs in their specific area on the EHDI system. Building capacity of the EHDI system at the local level is an ongoing activity for EHDI.

The EHDI program collaborated with Jackson State University (JSU) and the University Medical Center (UMC) in March 2011 to provide regional trainings for educators, speech & hearing professionals, and parents on the latest techniques and technologies for infants and children with hearing loss.

EHDI-M accesses several health department databases to locate accurate demographic information of families who are lost to follow-up. Access to the Patient Information Management System (PIMS), Newborn Screening, and Early Intervention (EI) databases have assisted EHDI in locating and assisting 33% (22) of families with scheduling audiological appointments that were initially lost to follow-up. Since gaining access to these additional systems, EHDI's annual loss to follow-up rate has decreased by 5%.

Final data for 2010 shows that 98.4% of newborns were screened for hearing before hospital discharge. The percentage of newborns that received a hearing screening prior to hospital discharge decreased from 98.9% in 2009 to 98.4% in 2010. Non screened newborns are documented as deceased, home births, parents declined screening, newborns residing in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) for an extended period of time, and newborns that are transferred to another facility without a documented screening. Annually, EHDI visits and trains staff at birthing facilities statewide on the importance of screening and reporting procedures for tracking and surveillance purposes.

To increase awareness of the EHDI process at the local level and to reduce the number of newborns lost to follow-up, trainings were conducted in each of the nine public health districts in March 2012. The trainers consisted of five partners within the EHDI system. A Region IV National Centers for Hearing Assessment and Management representative was also present at these trainings to give a comprehensive perspective on the National EHDI goals and share ideas on best practices. The trainings focused on educating participants about the EHDI procedures, Joint Committee on Infant Hearing (JCIH) guidelines, the importance of early detection of hearing loss, early intervention, and other topics. The trainings were also be utilized to develop partnerships among service providers to improve how the EHDI process is presented to families at the local level.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Provides technical support to hospitals regarding the hearing screening process and equipment			X	

2. Provides literature to hospitals for dissemination to parents regarding pass/refer status, follow-up recommendations, and parent support				X
3. Receives and reviews written, electronic and faxed reports from birthing hospitals and/or diagnostic facilities – enters data from reports		X		
4. Reviews screening/diagnostic reports of risk factors for developing hearing loss – enters data from reports		X		
5. Refers families of children with risk factors for developing hearing loss to appropriate resources		X		
6. Monitors reports from diagnostic centers for confirmation of hearing loss		X		
7. Refers families of children with hearing losses to EI and/or other appropriate resources		X		
8. Provides support to families with children identified with a hearing loss in their natural environment (home, daycare, community)		X		
9. Coordinates an advisory committee that offers recommendations for the program				X
10. Collaborates with internal programs, state agencies, private organizations and primary care providers that serve families and children		X		

b. Current Activities

EHDI is currently participating in a learning collaborative with the National Initiative on Children's Healthcare Quality (NICHQ) regarding data improvement. Core and Extended Team members (staff from hospitals, diagnostic centers, and early intervention program) were chosen in April 2011 to coordinate activities to improve the quality of EHDI data. Teams meet once a month to discuss strengths and weaknesses of the collaborative and identify small changes to implement in the EHDI system.

Data from screenings, diagnostics, and interventions is submitted monthly to NICHQ. Teams also develop activities and interventions utilizing the Plan, Do, Study, and Act (PDSA) model. This information is submitted to NICHQ monthly. Data is being analyzed by NICHQ and will be disseminated among teams at the next learning collaborative session in April 2012 in St. Louis, MO. Teams met with NICHQ in Denver, CO, in November 2011 to share information and network with other state EHDI programs regarding improvement of data systems.

The EHDI staff continues to collect and enter data from birthing facilities and diagnostic centers. HRCs collaborate with EI's Service Coordinators regarding services for families of children with hearing loss. The EHDI program hired a Research Biostatistician in February 2012 to manage and analyze EHDI data. EHDI is also collaborating with the Newborn Screening Program to potentially update and integrate data systems.

c. Plan for the Coming Year

EHDI plans to continue contracting with HRCs to provide consultation to families and providers statewide regarding hearing loss and educational options. EHDI plans to add a Parent Consultant to the EHDI team to provide consultation to families of children who fail the newborn hearing screening. The Parent Consultant will discuss with families the importance of follow-up after children fail the newborn hearing screening. The Parent Consultant will also assist with training and the development of a parent support system.

EI is currently utilizing a subjective hearing screening protocol to screen children's hearing during comprehensive evaluations. Earlier this year, the EHDI Director and the EI's Part C Coordinator

met and discussed updating EI's hearing screening method to an objective screening protocol (OAE). The EHDI director is in the process of scheduling more meetings with the Part C Coordinator to discuss the benefits of upgrading EI's hearing screening protocol.

EHDI plans to contract with qualified consultants to train EI providers on appropriate and efficient hearing screeners to use during comprehensive evaluations. EHDI will allocate funds for districts to purchase portable OAE screeners for their evaluation teams. Access to this screening method will potentially enhance the early identification of children with late onset hearing loss or progressive hearing loss.

EHDI will continue to build relationships with other programs to increase awareness of the EHDI system and the importance of follow-up after children fail the newborn hearing screening. Regional trainings are planned to enhance parents, professionals, and the communities' involvement in the EHDI process. Ongoing community outreach activities are planned to facilitate efforts to reduce lost to follow-up among infants who fail the newborn hearing screening. Educational materials will continue to be disseminated to hospitals, families, and other agencies/programs that serve families and children.

EHDI program staff meets with the EHDI Advisory Committee quarterly for recommendations for the program and will continue to do so. The committee consists of 9 members that include physicians, audiologists, educators, parents and others as appropriate.

Performance Measure 13: *Percent of children without health insurance.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	10.3	12	11.5	11.1	10.9
Annual Indicator	12.6	14	13.4	13.4	10.2
Numerator			105377	105377	77234
Denominator			786745	786745	757094
Data Source		Kids Count DataBook	U.S. Census Bureau	U.S. Census Bureau	U.S. Census Bureau
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2

Notes - 2011
2011:Reported from the 2010 U.S. Census. Three year estimates from the 2008-2010 American Community Survey were used.

Notes - 2010
2010: 2009 Poverty data is reported from U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement. Poverty data from 2010 Census is not yet available.

Notes - 2009
2009: Data source - U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey, Annual Social and Economic Supplement.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
The Mississippi Health Advocacy Program (MHAP), a private organization that collaborates with religious groups, social workers, health providers, state agencies (including the Mississippi State Department of Health), advocates, lawmakers and community groups to build a network of support for health system change, began a direct service program to guide parents through the process of securing much needed health care for their children. Health Help for Kids is a program designed to provide health education, assistance, and resources to Mississippi parents attempting to obtain and retain their children's health care benefits. The Program started in January 2010. Health Help will also serve as a resource to help Mississippians navigate the new benefits under the federal Affordable Care Act.

MSDH also continued to work with Medicaid to house out-stationed eligibility workers in local health departments in an effort to increase Medicaid and SCHIP enrollment and recertification. Out-stationed workers are state employees at locations other than eligibility offices to process children's Medicaid/CHIP applications.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service			
	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Work with Medicaid to address issues and barriers to applying for and receiving Medicaid and SCHIP				X
2. Facilitate dialogue with stakeholders to work with insurance companies to improve access to health coverage for children		X		
3. Assess health coverage status at every opportunity and provide assistance to families in the completion of applications		X		
4. Continue to support the availability of outstationed eligibility workers in designated county health department clinics		X		
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities
MSDH continues to assess health coverage status at every opportunity and refer families to Medicaid's outstation eligibility sites for enrollment and recertification as indicated. MSDH also partners with entities such as Medicaid, Human Services and community health centers in an effort to increase collaboration to help identify uninsured children and expand the awareness of available health coverage groups.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
MSDH will continue to work with entities such as Medicaid, Human Services and community health centers in an effort to increase collaboration to help identify uninsured children and expand the awareness of available health coverage groups. This will be done at the state agency level, with advocacy groups, and various volunteer projects throughout the state. As an example, clients who seek social services at the Mississippi Department of Human Services are told by social workers about available health coverage for children.

Performance Measure 14: *Percentage of children, ages 2 to 5 years, receiving WIC services with a Body Mass Index (BMI) at or above the 85th percentile.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	33.2	32	31	15	14.5
Annual Indicator	33.0	16.5	15.1	14.5	35.3
Numerator	6719	12552	10414	12520	16281
Denominator	20376	76107	69177	86110	46141
Data Source		MSDH-WIC	MSDH-WIC	MSDH-WIC	MSDH-WIC
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	14	13.5	13	13	13

Notes - 2011
2011: The current percentage shows a large increase for the performance measure. A review of WIC data revealed contract ITS analyses included duplicates that artificially inflated (even possibly doubled) the measure's denominator in past years. As a result, previous estimates were much lower than the actual prevalence. These errors have been corrected and a standard algorithm will be used for future reports.

Notes - 2009
2009: From 2004-2007, an incorrect calculation for pediatric BMI was used. This error was corrected in 2008, therefore data from 2008 and 2009 are significantly different from previous years.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
MSDH partnered with the Department of Human Services (MDHS) in offering the Color Me Healthy program in the state. This program is for teachers in the preschool setting and targets incorporating food variety and physical activity using all five senses. Color Me Healthy also offers a component for parent education on nutrition and physical activity. The program was implemented on a limited basis in 2008. With the help of MDHS, Color Me Healthy toolkits have been purchased for every licensed child care center in Mississippi to receive after completing training which is available throughout the state.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Continue to conduct nutrition education and encourage WIC clients to make appropriate food choices and exercise		X		
2. Continue to customize food packages to reflect Risk Code		X		
3. Continue to recommend and promote healthy lifestyle		X		

changes				
4. Continue to implement VENA (Value Enhanced Nutrition Assessment)		X		
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities
WIC works with the Child Nutrition Program in the Department of Education, the Department of Agriculture, and MSDH Nutrition Services to promote Fruits and Veggies-More Matters at school events, worksite wellness programs and education/health fairs. The Fruits and Veggies-More Matters program reached over 18,000 individuals in 2010 and stresses the importance of including a variety of fruits and vegetables in the diet.

MSDH Nutrition Services worked with MSDH Childcare Licensure to change nutrition guidelines. Trainings are being conducted throughout the state to educate childcare providers on the updated guidelines that include more fruits and veggies and less saturated fat & sugar.

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children entered into a partnership with the Office of Oral Health which allows Oral Health Regional Consultants to provide oral health education classes for WIC participants as part of the Nutrition Education requirements for the program. The classes educate and inform participants about the importance of good oral health care for women, infants and children.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
WIC will continue to collaborate with MSDH Nutrition Services, the Department of Education and MDHS to provide fruits and vegetables to its eligible participants in order to provide healthy choices for the recipients of the WIC services.

WIC participants attend nutrition education classes every three months and are actively involved in learning the importance of eating fruits and vegetables, whole grain breads/cereals and low fat dairy products. Exercise is stressed as part of a healthy life style and all participants are encouraged to limit screen time.

Performance Measure 15: *Percentage of women who smoke in the last three months of pregnancy.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	21.5	13.5	13.5	13.2	13
Annual Indicator	14.4	16.1	15.6	16.6	15.1
Numerator	209	183	6445	6583	5629
Denominator	1453	1140	41256	39740	37234
Data Source		MS-PRAMS	MS-PRAMS	MS-PRAMS	MS-PRAMS
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the					

last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5

Notes - 2011
2011: Data from the Mississippi PRAMS 2010 survey were used and figures represent the percent of mothers who indicated that they smoked any amount of cigarettes in the last three months of pregnancy. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator.

Notes - 2010
2010: Data from the Mississippi PRAMS 2009 survey were used and figures represent the percent of mothers who indicated that they smoked any amount of cigarettes in the last three months of pregnancy. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator.

Notes - 2009
2009: Data from the Mississippi PRAMS 2008 survey were used and figures represent the percent of mothers who indicated that they smoked any amount of cigarettes in the last three months of pregnancy. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator. Previous years show actual number of participants.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
The MSDH OTC provided funds for and promoted the services of the Mississippi Tobacco Quitline and the ACT Center for Tobacco Treatment, Education, and Research. The Mississippi Tobacco Quitline provides free telephone-based and web-based tobacco treatment to Mississippi residents interested in quitting. Nicotine replacement therapies are available to eligible participants. The Quitline implements a special counseling protocol for women who are pregnant. Several bilingual (Spanish and English speaking) counselors are available as well. The Quitline operates Monday through Thursday from 7 AM to 9 PM, Friday 7 AM to 7 PM, and Saturday from 9 AM to 5:30 PM. The ACT Center provides free-of-charge, face-to-face counseling services available in several locations throughout the state. Eligible participants receive nicotine replacement therapies and prescription medications. The ACT Center also conducts cessation intervention trainings for health care providers statewide.

In addition, the MSDH OTC provided funds to partners to provide tobacco prevention education and promote cessation services among this population of women who smoke. Educational materials were also available for distribution statewide.

Thirty-seven (37) MS cities and towns passed comprehensive smoke-free air ordinances. Smoke-free air partners assisted the MS Senate to introduce a statewide comprehensive smoke free air bill, which unfortunately did not pass the Legislature last year.

The MSDH OTC partners with organizations such as the Mississippi Rural Health Association, Mississippi Nurses Foundation, Mississippi Primary Health Care Association, Mississippi Family Physicians Foundation, and Mississippi Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics to incorporate evidence-based strategies (i.e., training providers on 5 A's approach) for treating tobacco dependence in clinics.

The first phase of the implementation for the SCRIPT program among the MPHCA clinics consisted of collecting baseline data and has been completed. On April 2, 2012, designated

clinicians from each clinic will participate in the SCRIPT training. An evaluation tool will be utilized to track program progress. It is the intent of MSDH OTC to implement this program in all MPHCA clinics serving pregnant women. The training has also been presented to divisions within MSDH Health Services and will be implemented in local Health Department clinics.

Mississippi developed a State Infant Mortality Task Force comprised of MSDH, Medicaid, March of Dimes, University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC), and American Academy of Pediatrics. This group participated in the Region 4 & 6 Infant Mortality, Preterm Birth, Prematurity Summit in New Orleans and developed six infant mortality work groups comprised of representatives from various organizations across the state. One of the work groups addresses the need to decrease smoking and second-hand exposure for pregnant women and infants. The State Infant Mortality Task force will continue participation in other bi-regional meetings and is working with the National Institutes of Health on a conference in October 2012 to highlight initiatives started in Mississippi to increase awareness surrounding SIDS and SUID, and educate physicians and health professionals about strategies to decrease infant deaths, prematurity, and preterm births.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Work with health care providers and health educators to increase health education related to tobacco use			X	
2. Promote and provide training related to smoking cessation to health care providers for educating pregnant women who are tobacco users			X	
3. Incorporate evidence-based strategies (i.e., training providers on 5 A's approach, tobacco-free policies) for treating tobacco dependence in clinics			X	
4. Promote and provide tobacco cessation services to tobacco users ready to quit tobacco use			X	
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

The MSDH OTC continues to work with partners to implement the Smoking Cessation and Reduction in Pregnancy Treatment (SCRIPT) Training that focuses on tobacco cessation treatment for pregnant women. The Director of the Mississippi Tobacco Quitline has participated in three trainings to date and has provided valuable feedback to the SCRIPTS training facilitators. Mississippi has been the only state to begin the implementation phase. The initial SCRIPT training is being piloted with MS Primary Health Care Association (MPHCA) clinics.

Forty-nine MS cities and towns have passed comprehensive smoke-free air ordinances. A statewide comprehensive smoke-free air bill unfortunately did not pass the legislature this year. The MSDH OTC will continue to inform Mississippians about the benefits of smoke-free air and the harmful effects of exposure to secondhand smoke.

Regional oral health consultants participate in tobacco control efforts through a new initiative, Care for the Air, to address second hand smoke. This program targets child care providers and parents of preschool-aged children to encourage and offer tobacco cessation for individuals who are in contact with preschool-aged children.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
The MSDH OTC continues to provide funds for and promote the services of the Mississippi Tobacco Quitline and the ACT Center for Tobacco Treatment, Education, and Research.

MSDH will continue to provide funds to organizations who serve this special population to provide tobacco prevention education and promote cessation services. Priorities will be to provide more education to pregnant women about the harmful effects of tobacco smoke, increase smoking cessation during pregnancy, reduce exposure to secondhand smoke, and eliminate tobacco disparities.

The MSDH OTC will continue to work with partners to implement the Smoking Cessation and Reduction in Pregnancy Treatment (SCRIPT) Training that focuses on tobacco cessation treatment for pregnant women. The MSDH OTC will work with the MPHCA as well as with MSDH staff to implement the program.

The MSDH OTC will continue to inform Mississippians about the benefits of smoke-free air and the harmful effects of exposure to secondhand smoke.

Performance Measure 16: *The rate (per 100,000) of suicide deaths among youths aged 15 through 19.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	7.7	7	6.9	6.4	6.1
Annual Indicator	10.4	11.2	8.0	7.6	7.6
Numerator	23	25	18	17	17
Denominator	221505	223847	223847	224619	224619
Data Source		MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	6	6	6	6	6

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health continued to work in partnership with the Mississippi Department of Mental Health (MDMH), Division of Children and Youth, on the Mississippi Youth Suicide Prevention Advisory Council to develop and implement statewide suicide prevention initiatives. MSDH staff serve on the advisory council.

MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health worked with MDMH during National Children's Mental Health Awareness Day to increase awareness about youth suicide.

MDMH and Mississippi Think Again Network continued the statewide anti-stigma campaign, "Think Again," to change the way teens and adolescents view mental health. The campaign encourages adolescents and young adults to think again about some of the negative attitudes they may have about mental health, encourages youth to speak out and tell others about mental health, and encourages adolescents to support their peers who suffer from mental illness and assist youth with seeking intervention. The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health assisted the Mississippi Department of Mental Health with disseminating educational campaign material to MSDH county health departments.

MSDH promotes both the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline and the MDMH's crisis hotline and toll free number for use by youth that are in crisis and need immediate help. Text and web messaging are also available, a preference for many youth. MSDH posts in its clinics "Shatter the Silence" posters and continues to collaborate with the MDMH to increase awareness about suicide warning signs, encourage teens and adolescents to shatter the silence around suicide by speaking out if they or someone they know are having thoughts of suicide, and link adolescents to trained professionals or resources.

During the 2010 Mississippi State Legislative Session, Senate Bill 2015 passed to prohibit bullying or harassing behavior in the public schools, including school property, at any school sponsored function, or on a school bus. Since this bill passed, all school districts have adopted a policy prohibiting bullying and harassing behavior.

The MSDH Adolescent Health Program Coordinator serves on the MDMH Division of Children and Youth Services Juvenile Mental Health Task Force, a safety initiative funded through Mississippi Department of Public Safety. The purpose of the Juvenile Mental Health Task Force is to enhance services and relationships between Juvenile Detention Centers in the state and the community mental health centers. The overall purpose of the task force is to obtain feedback from members regarding state level concerns and to explore issues "up close" with youth currently in placement and provide professional guidance. The task force consists of 12 members from various state and community agencies and organizations.

The Adolescent Health Program collaborated with the Mississippi Department of Public Safety Office of Planning to address youth suicide and mental health issues through Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) activities in middle and high schools. The Adolescent Health Coordinator offered health education resources for the 2011 Mississippi SADD Club Officer Training. The prevention training was specifically designed for all newly appointed or elected officers of leadership, service and safety clubs from across the state of Mississippi.

The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health sponsored the 2011 Teens On The Move Summit, a safety and injury prevention and substance abuse awareness conference organized by and for middle and high school students, to reduce high risk behaviors. The event focuses on reducing risk behaviors, promoting positive youth development, and building lifelong leadership skills. Health education and resource information was provided.

The MSDH Adolescent Health Program Coordinator serves on MDMH's Mississippi Transitional Outreach Program (MTOP) Initiative Task Force. The purpose of the initiative is to develop and expand systems of care to Mississippi's Transition Aged Youth (TAY) with serious emotional disturbances and their families to prepare them for living independently and being engaged in the community. Through funding provided by MDMH, the MTOP will continue to develop and implement community-based services to youth age 16 through 21 years and their families within the well established statewide System of Care structure in Mississippi.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service

	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Develop strategies for utilization of school health nurses as a school and community resource for health education and to assist in bridging the communication gaps between adolescents and their families				X
2. Collaborate with the Mississippi State Department of Mental Health to explore initiatives for preventing suicide deaths among youths and young adults such as suicide risk assessments and injury prevention services for youth with serious emotional di				X
3. Review PHRM/ISS psychosocial assessment records to screen for high risk youth		X		
4. Provide information on available resources throughout the state from various suicide prevention networks		X		
5. Partner with the Mississippi Department of Pubic Safety to develop strategies to prevent injury and reduce suicide in middle and high schools				X
6. Continue to identify opportunities for collaboration with stakeholders working to prevent injury and reduce suicide in middle and high schools and colleges				X
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health continues to assist the MDMH with promoting its youth suicide prevention campaign entitled, "Shatter the Silence - Suicide, The Secret You Shouldn't Keep." With suicide being one of the leading causes of death among adolescents and young adults, MSDH will work to increase awareness about suicide warning signs by encouraging teens and adolescents to shatter the silence around suicide by speaking out if they or someone they know are having thoughts of suicide. The MSDH will also work to link adolescents with trained professionals or resources. The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health provides funding for training and educational resources related to suicide and violence prevention in schools and colleges statewide. Public health and school nurses are available to provide counseling and referral services to youth identified to be at risk by acting as school and community resources for health education.

The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health provides age-appropriate health education resources and information related to safety and injury prevention and positive youth development to SADD Chapters at middle and high schools and will support the upcoming 2012 Teens On The Move Summit at the Mississippi Trade Mart in April.

MSDH reviews PHRM/ISS psychosocial assessment records to screen for high risk youth.

c. Plan for the Coming Year

The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health will continue its collaboration with key stakeholders of the Mississippi Youth Suicide Advisory Council and with the Mississippi Department of Public Safety to develop strategies to address youth suicide and safety and injury prevention in the state.

The Mississippi Department of Education and MDMH will continue to conduct bullying/youth suicide in-service trainings on suicide prevention for all newly employed licensed teachers and principals as well as provide on-going self-review and monitoring of suitable suicide prevention material.

The MSDH Adolescent Health Program will continue its collaboration with the Mississippi Department of Public Safety, Office of Planning, to craft creative approaches to confront mental health issues and youth suicide affecting middle and high school adolescents and youth.

The Office of Child and Adolescent Health plans to collaborate with MDMH, Mississippi Department of Human Services, Mississippi Department of Education, Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning, and the Attorney General's Office to create multiple one-day educational trainings focused on addressing alcohol and drug abuse, bullying prevention, teen pregnancy, youth suicide, sexual health, underage smoking and drinking prevention techniques, cyber crimes, transitioning, and exploration of healthy choices among middle and high school students. In an effort to reduce the high school dropout rate, the trainings will be held on various community college campuses in Mississippi. Participants from middle and high schools will be exposed to post-secondary educational, social and environmental settings. A targeted number of college-age volunteers will be recruited from the selected institutions. Based on MDMH's data, the areas of the state with highest rates of adolescent health and mental health risk factors will be selected as potential training sites. A Statewide Youth Advisory Council consisting of middle, high school and college students will be organized to assist with planning, developing and implementing the trainings.

Performance Measure 17: *Percent of very low birth weight infants delivered at facilities for high-risk deliveries and neonates.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	32.6	32.5	32.3	68	68.2
Annual Indicator	65.0	66.9	67.1	69.1	69.7
Numerator	673	648	650	623	592
Denominator	1035	969	969	901	849
Data Source		MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	68.6	69	69.3	70.1	70.4

Notes - 2010
2010: MSDH Vitals Statistics has modified its measurement of facilities for high risk deliveries and neonates to include both Level III and Level II B facilities. The Level IIB facilities have Neonatal Intensive Care Units (NICUs).

Annual Performance Objective: 67.8

Notes - 2009

2009: MSDH Vitals Statistics has modified its measurement of facilities for high risk deliveries and neonates to include Level III and Level II B facilities. These changes are reflected in the percentages for 2007 and 2008 Final data and 2009 Provisional data and future Performance Objectives. TVIS does not allow data prior to 2007 to be changed. The revised indicators prior to 2007 are: 2006 Annual Indicator - 63.1 (683 / 1083); 2005 Annual Indicator – 65.7 (649/988); 2004 Annual Indicator - 69.2 (659 /952).

Annual Performance Objective: 69.2

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
Perinatal Regionalization Workgroup

Perinatal Regionalization is a system of care that involves obstetric and pediatric providers, hospitals, and public health and includes outreach education, consultation, transport services, and back-transport from the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit. Regionalization of perinatal services is an effective strategy for decreasing neonatal and infant mortality and morbidity, with pronounced effects on mortality among Very Low Birthweight infants (<1,500 grams). The success of such a system depends on identification and appropriate referral of women with high-risk pregnancies, maternal transport when indicated, and stabilization and transport of sick infants to hospitals with higher level services when needed. Implemented through voluntary cooperation, Mississippi's system is in development.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service			
	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Continue to work with the Mississippi Perinatal Association, Medicaid, Hospital Association, March of Dimes and other stakeholders to evaluate the regionalization system Mississippi				X
2. Evaluate the current system and develop a plan of improvement if needed				X
3. Conduct annual hospital surveys to identify quality and quantity of perinatal and neonatal staff expertise, including maternity and newborn		X		
4. Assess facility availability across the state for perinatal practices and statistics for use in state planning		X		
5. Continue to provide financial assistance to the tertiary center for newborn transport		X		
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities
The MSDH Office of Women's Health conducts an annual hospital survey to identify high risk facilities that serve high risk deliveries and neonates.

The data reflect that more than half of high risk pregnant women deliver at facilities equipped to provide adequate care. There is also a barrier for women who live in extreme rural areas of the state because they are farther away from a level III or IIB hospital.

The OB/GYN consultant is responsible for working with hospital staff statewide to establish collaboratives to assure adequate care for high risk deliveries and neonates.

After reviewing standards of care, MSDH has a Perinatal Regionalization Workgroup to review criteria to designate facilities for high risk deliveries and neonates. The efforts of this group will be to research and identify how decisions are made for Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU) classification. Recently, other regionalization systems have been implemented and are in development (e.g., Trauma System, STEMI System); therefore, similar systems approaches may be useful to guide a Perinatal Regionalization effort.

This group also plans to combine the three surveys into one that is mailed to hospitals annually in order to receive more accurate data.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
Continue to collaborate and improve outreach to rural and other areas of the state about the availability of services and facilities to take advantage of prematurity awareness efforts. MSDH will also continue to provide education and promote programs aimed at addressing low birthweight and short gestational periods.

Performance Measure 18: *Percent of infants born to pregnant women receiving prenatal care beginning in the first trimester.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective	86.9	87.7	88.6	89.5	90.1
Annual Indicator	81.1	81.6	82.8	83.2	83.2
Numerator	37658	36657	35445	33249	33249
Denominator	46455	44904	42809	39984	39984
Data Source		MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics	MSDH-Vital Statistics
Check this box if you cannot report the numerator because 1.There are fewer than 5 events over the last year, and 2.The average number of events over the last 3 years is fewer than 5 and therefore a 3-year moving average cannot be applied.					
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3	83.3

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
The Health Services staff (Women's Health, WIC, Adolescent Health and Family Planning) have worked across programs and collaborated with the Division of Medicaid and the Mississippi Department of Human Services to provide prenatal care information, WIC services, family planning and adolescent health through mail outs with Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the Mississippi Food Network Service (a project dedicated to relieving poverty by issuing food in service areas).

Staff also partnered with the March of Dimes to develop prenatal care media materials, and a multimedia campaign called "Healthy Baby" to provide coupons for pregnant women who initiate and continue prenatal care.

The collaboration with Zeta Sorority Stork's Nest (a baby clothing and other goods center for pregnant teens) allows teens to collect points by attending classes and completing assignments. With the points earned, the pregnant teens can visit the stork's closet and exchange the accumulated points for needed baby items such as diapers cribs, bottles, and clothing.

Table 4a, National Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service			
	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Collaborate with Medicaid and Mississippi State Department of Human Services to include information on prenatal care, WIC, and family planning with AFDC checks and Food Stamp mailings	X			
2. Collaborate with Mississippi Food Network to distribute information about prenatal care				X
3. Collaborate with the March of Dimes to develop media materials related to early prenatal care				X
4. Collaborate with the Healthy Baby Campaign, a multi-state campaign to provide coupons for pregnant women who initiate and continue prenatal care				X
5. Collaborate with March of Dimes to implement Stork Nests for clients receiving continuous prenatal care				X
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

During the prenatal period, Women's Health clinic staff continue to increase provider and client awareness about inter-conception health care after delivery (such as addressing spacing of pregnancies) and Family Planning services to ensure that the mother is healthy if and when she decides to become pregnant again. Reproductive life plans have been developed and issued to clients and potential clients to increase knowledge of women who have had previous poor birth outcomes.

c. Plan for the Coming Year

Increase collaboration with WIC to assure that clients meeting eligibility criteria are enrolled and compliant with the guidelines of the prenatal and WIC programs; provide more outreach for Spanish speaking populations. Increase the percentage of women who receive prenatal care in the first trimester. Increase health promotion and health education with emphasis on primary prevention. Collaborate with traditional and non-traditional partners to distribute educational materials to assure early entrance into prenatal care.

The Women's Health staff will continue to encourage women to seek prenatal care after they first have knowledge of a positive pregnancy test at the local health department. The client is scheduled for an appointment for a prenatal exam. If she wants to seek care with local health department counseling, educational materials and prenatal vitamins are also provided. Clients will continually be encouraged to include their partner during the appointments as well.

D. State Performance Measures

State Performance Measure 1: *Percent of infants born with birth weight less than 1,500 grams.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Annual Performance Objective					1.9
Annual Indicator				2.1	2.1
Numerator				849	849
Denominator				39984	39984
Data Source				MSDH - Vital Statistics	MSDH - Vital Statistics
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
The Perinatal High Risk Management (PHRM) program focused on ensuring that moms who deliver preterm or small for gestational age infants were enrolled in a family planning program to space the next baby and help to assure a healthy mom prior to becoming pregnant again. The PHRM program provided inter-conception counseling and care coordination for high risk clients. The inter-conception care is started with the two week post partum visit. Folic acid is provided to all clients of reproductive age through the agency's Family Planning Program also.

High-risk mothers and infants served through PHRM totaled 27,869. A total of 7,344 pregnant women received prenatal care in the Health Department clinics in 2010.

The DIME and MIME programs continue follow up with the remaining participants, the last of whom is set to complete follow up in early 2013. Since the implementation of the program in February 2009, there have been 85 women enrolled in the Delta Infant Mortality Elimination (DIME) program. Overall, there is record of 234 social service referrals for the 83 women which include transportation referrals, referrals for infant cribs and car seats, smoking cessation program, housing assistance, Medicaid referrals, and assistance with employment and education. A total of 51 DIME women use the Health Department for family planning services and 47 DIME women are receiving WIC services; 100% of DIME women verbalize an individualized reproductive plan and 94% of DIME women are utilizing a family planning product. Since enrollment, 11 women became pregnant; four gave birth without any problems noted; one had a fetal demise; one moved out of the area and is no longer able to be located; and five will be monitored in the upcoming year.

Due to discontinued funding from the Delta Health Alliance March 2011, the program has been modified to maintain the 83 women but to decrease the staffing paid from the grant. The MSDH Office of Tobacco Control (OTC) has provided funding to both DIME and MIME to help offset the discontinued funding from the Delta Health Alliance; however, this funding is scheduled to end June 2012. Additional funding from OTC or another source will be required to continue the projects until they are set to end in 2013.

Table 4b, State Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service			
	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Provide referral for transportation needed		X		
2. Encourage and monitor medical appointments		X		
3. Offer Health Education group classes		X		

4. Increase referrals to Family Planning		X		
5. Establish 3 infant review board committees				X
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

The PHRM program continues to focus on ensuring that moms who deliver preterm or small for gestational age infants are enrolled in a family planning program to space the next baby and help to assure a healthy mom prior to becoming pregnant again. The PHRM program continues to provide preconception counseling and care coordination for high risk clients. Folic acid is provided to all clients of reproductive age.

With low birthweight being an important predictor of infant mortality, MSDH has initiated several projects to assure quality, competent care to improve health outcomes. The implementation of text4baby, developed by the Healthy Mothers, Healthy Babies Coalition, has helped with the number of pregnant women receiving early and regular messages about prenatal care.

The Family Planning Waiver Program helps to provide adequate health services to clients who otherwise may not receive medical care. Educational materials, counseling and long term contraceptive methods are provided to clients to promote healthier mothers.

When funding was discontinued from Delta Health Alliance, attempts to expand DIME programs were discontinued. The DIME project ended enrollment of women in February 2011. Efforts have been put into collecting information related to the DIME women to utilize in the end analysis and reports about the project. However, the PHRM/ISS and Family Planning programs continue.

c. Plan for the Coming Year

The PHRM program will continue to promote responsible behavior as it relates to pregnancy planning, nutrition, chronic illnesses, obesity and other risks to healthy pregnancies. PHRM will also work to increase the number of low birthweight infants born in facilities appropriate for high risk deliveries; increase education and outreach activities with partners to address risks associated with pre-term births and infant mortality; increase the number of women enrolled in PHRM to address problems such as smoking, poor nutrition, stress, lack of appropriate medical care, and obesity associated with at risk clients statewide; all in an effort to reduce the proportion of infants with low birth weight.

It is hoped that the increased number of teens who receive Gardasil will decrease the number of patients with abnormal cervical cytology by at least ten percent, as well as reduce the number of cryosurgeries and LEEPs. In some women, cryosurgeries or LEEPs can compromise an already weak or short cervix, which may result in the uterus having greater difficulty in holding the growing fetus. This may lead to some preterm births, according to an article by KATRINE DØNVOLD SJØBORG and ANNE ESKILD titled Vaccination Against Human Papillomavirus -- An Impact On Preterm Delivery? The following estimations are based on literature review: "Cervical cone excision increases the risk of preterm deliveries. Vaccination against human papillomavirus 16/18 (HPV16/18) will probably prevent development of high grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia and thereby reduce the need for cervical cone excisions. An HPV16/18 vaccination program may also prevent some preterm deliveries.

Results: If 2% of childbearing women are treated with cervical cone excision, between 60 and 220 preterm deliveries/100 000 births may be related to such treatment. Close to 60% (between 35 and 128 preterm deliveries) could be prevented by an HPV16/18 vaccination program if the program coverage was 90%. If 4% of women are treated with cone excision, between 70 and 257

preterm deliveries/100 000 births could be prevented." This article was first published online 31 DEC 2010 (See article online for methods).

Through the Infant Mortality work groups, a pilot project is being developed to increase access to a progesterone medication 17-P for women who qualify and have had a previous preterm birth infant. In addition, the infant mortality work group is developing a pilot program utilizing an evidence based model and curriculum for case management for select counties to address women who have had a preterm birth and/or very low birth weight infant.

One of the infant mortality work groups is developing a pilot project within four Public Health Districts to increase access to 17-P among qualifying pregnant women who have had a previous preterm birth that was not medically indicated.

State Performance Measure 2: *Rate of pregnancy per 1,000 female adolescents aged 15-19 years.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective					72.9
Annual Indicator				62.7	62.7
Numerator				6928	6928
Denominator				110474	110474
Data Source				MSDH - Vital Statistics	MSDH - Vital Statistics
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	72.6	72.3	72	71.7	71.7

a. Last Year's Accomplishments

Preconception Peer Educator (PPE) Training -- Since 2009, the Adolescent Health Program staff have had discussions with the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Minority Health staff about the Preconception Peer Educator (PPE) Program Training for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) in Mississippi. The PPE program is designed to train minority college students, blacks in particular, as peer educators. Once trained in the curriculum, the students will learn more about infant mortality and preconception health, development-training skills, receive a Certificate of Completion, and earn eligibility for internship recognition and have an opportunity to network with community-based and government organizations. Several key concepts for the training include the following: health disparities and minority health; infant mortality; African American health status and its impact on mortality; preconception health, infant mortality and prematurity, HIV, STDs, men's health, and fatherhood.

Adolescent Health Program staff worked to enlist HBCUs in Mississippi into the training program. The United States Department of Health and Human Services Office of Minority Health staff conducted the statewide PPE training on Saturday, January 22, 2011, through Sunday, January 23, 2011, at Duncan Gray Conference Center in Canton, MS. There were 73 college students trained as preconception peer educators (PPE) in Mississippi. The participating colleges and institutions included: Alcorn State University, Hinds Community College, Jackson State University, Mississippi Valley State University, Rust College, and Tougaloo College.

The Office of Child and Adolescent Health, in conjunction with other community partners, collaborated with Jackson State University, College of Public Service, School of Social Work sponsored the Tenth Annual Mississippi Child Welfare Institute Conference, Building Bridges for a New Decade of Transformational Services with Children and Families The conference was held

at the Downtown Jackson Marriott from January 25-27, 2012. A special evening youth empowerment session was developed for adolescents and youth in today's foster care system to have an interactive, educational and candid venue to address bullying, homelessness, teen pregnancy, teen parenting, fatherhood, GLBTQ and transitioning into adulthood. There were 260 adolescent, youth and adult participants from Mississippi's foster care system.

The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health Services Program collaborated with the MSDH Office of STD/HIV/AIDS in implementing a campaign to provide teen pregnancy prevention and STD/HIV education in high schools of high morbidity areas within Mississippi.

The National Black Leadership Commission on AIDS partnered with the Adolescent Health Program and other community stakeholders for assistance with organizing the Southern Women Matter! Engagement Action Tour, which included a special film screening and discussion forums in multiple Southern cities centered around the launch of NBLCA's new video documentary- Many Women, One Voice: African American Women & HIV. The purpose of the tour was to develop an African American Response to the National AIDS Strategy and assure the voices of minority adolescent females and women were heard throughout the process. The cities included: Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Birmingham, Alabama; Jackson, Mississippi; and Atlanta, Georgia.

Me, Too!, a program for girls in Greenwood Public Schools, aims to reduce high rates of teen pregnancy in the local area. Program participants learn about self-esteem, body development and image, and abstinence. The Office of Child and Adolescent Health provides resource material and incentives and recommends workshop trainers for the program.

The Adolescent Health Coordinator works closely with internal and external partners to address teen pregnancy and adolescent sexual and reproductive health issues.

The Office of Child and Adolescent Health, with community partners, will collaborate with Southern Christian Services for Children and Youth, Inc., to sponsor the 2012 Lookin' To the Future Conference. The planning committee has organized a panel of experts from the medical and educational communities to address abstinence and abstinence-plus education in schools. Adolescent youth in foster care, foster parents and other adults attending the conference will participate in the special teen pregnancy panel workshop.

Table 4b, State Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Maintain MSDH participation with national, state and community partners to develop strategies to address teen pregnancy, adolescent sexual health disparities, teen parenting and other reproductive health issues				X
2. Strengthen community partnerships to reduce teen pregnancy and adolescent sexual and reproductive health issues				X
3. Support a Statewide Preconception Health Program and Awareness Initiatives			X	
4. Increase collaboration between colleges and universities involved in the Preconception Peer Education (PPE) Training Program				X
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities
The MSDH Adolescent Health Program collaborates with the Mississippi Preconception Health Peer Education (MS-PPE) Team to develop and conduct recruitment, training, health education and awareness activities focused on eliminating health disparities and reducing infant mortality and prematurity statewide. During the month of April, students will conduct the required recruitment, training, and peer-to-peer health education awareness activities on each campus during National Public Health Month or Child Abuse Awareness Month.

According to the 2007 Jackson Public Schools Dropout Prevention Plan, teen pregnancy is one of the major causes for students dropping out of school. The MSDH Adolescent Health Program and the Office of HIV/STD, Prevention and Education Branch collaborated with the Jackson Medical Mall Foundation, Jackson Public Schools District, United Way of the Capital Area and other key stakeholders to implement the "Empowering Minds, Saving Lives" Campaign, a peer-to-peer pilot comprehensive sex education training program designed to educate and train students as peer educators from Lanier, Provine, and Wingfield High Schools.

Students will participate in a rigorous comprehensive sex education training program designed to equip participants with skills to teach their peers about the importance of making healthy, informed and responsible decisions about life. The Adolescent Health Program will provide technical assistance.

The Me, Too! program in Greenwood continues.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
The Title X program staff will continue the Teen Pregnancy Fact Sheets raising public awareness of local teen pregnancy impact. The fact sheets list the number of students who drop out of school, require public support, and have poor pregnancy outcomes or abortions. Local government, media, community action groups, schools, and other interested parties receive these sheets along with information about MSDH Family Planning Program in an effort to combat teen pregnancy.

Preconception Peer Educators (PPE) from HBCUs will recruit and teach additional Peer Health Ambassadors. Students will conduct education activities on and off campus to encourage a culture of health and wellness among their peers and community. The Adolescent Health Program will provide health education training material and resources for various awareness events. In addition, the Adolescent Health Coordinator will assist MS-PPE Team with securing funds from community partners for future PSA campaign, preconception website and print material.

The Adolescent Health Program will continue its collaboration with the Jackson Medical Mall Foundation, United Way of Capital Area, Mississippi Department of Human Services, Mississippi Department of Education, Mississippi Department of Mental Health, Mississippi Department of Public Safety and other key national and state stakeholders to develop strategies and innovative programs to address teen pregnancy, teen parenting and adolescent sexual health disparities.

Teen pregnancy prevention is still a priority of the MSDH Family Planning Program. Overall, there has been a reduction in teen births statewide. Although Mississippi has the highest teen birth rate in the country, through efforts with its partners it is focusing more on preconception health to include folic acid education and regimens. This approach encourages women to become partners in their care by accessing prenatal care to reduce disparities and increase awareness, education, counseling, and stress relievers for poverty stricken families and individuals.

MSDH will continue to train MCH/Family Planning Coordinators to ensure their understanding of the problem and how to best emphasize the benefits of family planning and preconception health

care.

The Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) has been selected as the recipient of $2,148,872 in funding from the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP), financed under the Affordable Care Act and administered by the Administration for Children and Families. Mississippi is one of 46 states to receive a grant from this program. The funds will be used to implement a new comprehensive teen pregnancy prevention program. The program will work with individual school districts to create customized intervention and education programs addressing the prevention of teen pregnancy and sexually transmitted disease. See NPM 8 for additional details.

State Performance Measure 3: *Percent of students in grades 9-12 who met recommended levels of physical activity.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective					41.7
Annual Indicator				39.7	42.3
Numerator				53687	58980
Denominator				135120	139522
Data Source				Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	43.7	45.7	47.7	49.7	49.7

Notes - 2011
2011: Data are from 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator.

Notes - 2010
2010: Data are from 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
In September 2011, the MSDH Bureau of Community and School Health and MS Department of Education hosted a school health index training to provide school districts training to enable them to (1) identify the strengths and weaknesses of school health and safety policies; (2) develop an action plan for improving student health; and (3) engage teachers, parents, students, and the community in improving school health policies.

During 2011, the MSDH Bureau of School and Community Health implemented two targeted interventions (school districts) focused on the "Game On: Fuel Up to Play" Initiative sponsored by the USDA and National Dairy Council. Fuel Up to Play 60 is the in-school nutrition and physical activity program founded by National Dairy Council and the National Football League, based on a mutual commitment to the health of the next generation. Students and adults work together to select and implement a series of "Plays" that result in long-term changes in these two important areas. Along the way, students become empowered to lead -- by making healthy decisions, taking action for change and encouraging their friends to do the same. The MSDH Bureau of Community and School Health and MDE staff attended school district association meetings and

marketed the "Fuel Up To Play 60" program and funding opportunities that were available to school nurses, food service directors, principles, and superintendent. Eleven schools in two school districts have received funding from the National Dairy Council and the Southeast United Dairy Industry Association to implement a physical activity and nutrition strategy in their respective schools.

During 2011, the MSDH Bureau of Community and School Health, in collaboration with the MS Department of Education, implemented 12 awards within school districts that successfully put into practice CDC's eight Coordinated School Health components.

Mini-grant applications were sent via email statewide to school health council leaders, principals, health education teachers, and student organizations. Two schools student organizations were awarded funding to implement nutrition or physical activity programs/policies in their schools.

During 2011, the MSDH Bureau of Community and School Health implemented 17 joint use agreements in schools and communities in Mississippi. Schools and communities are currently in the last stage of development of their joint use agreements. Equipment has been purchased and installed in communities and schools. Various schools have completed the process for formalizing their joint use agreement. Two schools merged to create one school and one joint use agreement.

Table 4b, State Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service			
	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Encourage and/or adopt wellness policies in schools				X
2. Establish and direct local wellness councils in schools and worksites				X
3. Conduct health promotion activities for public school staff		X		
4. Provide school health education using several of the eight Coordinated School Health elements			X	
5. Implement and maintain Joint Use Agreements among Mississippi school districts and communities				X
6. Encourage breastfeeding through policy and environmental change				X
7. Implement and maintain daily physical activity requirements in afterschool/childcare facilities statewide				X
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

Seventeen mini grants have been awarded for schools and communities' adoption of joint use agreement policies. Schools and communities are in process of completing joint use agreements. Monies have been used toward improving or establishing areas at schools in the communities for physical activity.

Two trainings have been conducted to provide technical assistance to schools and communities that were the recipient of the joint use agreement sub-grant. These trainings were led by experienced professionals from National Policy and Legal Analysis Network (NPLAN). The trainings provided a forum for communities and schools to network to gather and share ideas, thus providing proficiency in the joint use agreement arena.

The "Game On: Fuel Up to Play" Initiative will continue during 2012 as will implementation of CDC's eight Coordinated School Health components.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
Continue to implement/maintain activities described in the two sections above (Last Year's Accomplishments and Current Activities).

State Performance Measure 4: *Percent of students in grades 9-12 who reported current cigarette use, current smokeless tobacco use, or current cigar use.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective					27.9
Annual Indicator				27.6	27.7
Numerator				35838	37647
Denominator				129837	136147
Data Source				Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	27.3	26.7	26.2	25.7	25.7

Notes - 2011
2011: Data are from 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; tobacco products include cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator.

Notes - 2010
2010: Data are from 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System; tobacco products include cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, snuff, and dip. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
MSDH OTC partnered with the Partnership for a Healthy Mississippi to implement tobacco prevention programs and activities for youth in grades K-12. An interactive CD was distributed for use in classrooms to educate youth in grades K-6 on the dangers of tobacco use and secondhand smoke. MSDH OTC also partnered with the American Lung Association of MS to implement tobacco prevention programs and activities for middle and high school age youth. In an additional effort to reach youth in grades K-12, MSDH OTC launched a statewide tobacco prevention media campaign. The MSDH works with partners to evaluate the effectiveness and relevance of the existing media campaign for youth in grades 7-12 to ensure that the most appropriate strategies and messages are used to reach the target audience.

Thirty-seven (37) MS cities and towns passed comprehensive smoke-free air ordinances. Smoke-free air partners assisted the MS Senate in introducing a statewide comprehensive smoke-free air bill, which unfortunately did not pass the Legislature last year.

The MSDH Child and Adolescent Health Program staff worked with the MSDH OTC to promote a statewide tobacco prevention and cessation program in middle and high schools. The Adolescent Health Program provides health education materials and resources for awareness events. The

MSDH Office of Oral Health worked with the MSDH OTC to promote tobacco control programs among community organizations statewide.

Table 4b, State Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service			
	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Continue to provide classroom education on the risks of smoking		X		
2. Maintain partnership to promote and provide tobacco education in middle and high schools			X	
3. Establish partnerships to implement education on the dangers of tobacco and secondhand smoke in child care centers			X	
4. Implement a statewide media campaign for youth in grades K-12			X	
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

The MSDH OTC continues to work with the Partnership for a Healthy MS and the American Lung Association of MS to implement a range of integrated tobacco prevention programmatic and awareness activities statewide to educate youth in grades K-12 on the harmful effects of tobacco and deter the initiation of tobacco use. Approximately 71,000 MS youth in grades K-12 are currently involved in youth tobacco prevention programs.

The MSDH OTC is currently working with partners to engage youth in grades 7-12 in more grassroots tobacco prevention and advocacy activities statewide. The Leadership, Engagement, and Activism Development (L.E.A.D.) conferences for youth in grades 9-12 were held this year with more than 1,450 high school students participated in the events. Students attending the L.E.A.D. Conferences learned leadership and advocacy skills and strategies to create change in their communities related to reducing youth tobacco use. Skills gained from the conferences will be used by tobacco control program teams and youth involved with the MS Tobacco-Free Coalitions (MTFC).

A total of 49 MS cities and towns have passed comprehensive smoke-free air ordinances. Smoke-free air partners assisted the MS Legislature in introducing a statewide comprehensive smoke-free air bill which did not pass the legislature this year.

MSDH Adolescent Health program collaborates with OTC to provide tobacco prevention programs at schools and community-based organizations for youth in grades K-12.

c. Plan for the Coming Year

In collaboration with various partners, MSDH OTC will continue to provide tobacco control resources statewide to prevent initiation of tobacco use among youth and promote cessation services. MSDH OTC will continue to work with partners to engage youth at the local level in advocacy activities related to reducing tobacco use among youth in their communities.

In an additional effort to reach youth in grades K-12, OTC will launch a statewide tobacco prevention media campaign. The MSDH will utilize data collected from the media campaign research in the planning phase to provide the most appropriate media strategies and messages

for youth in grades 7-12.

The MSDH OTC continues to partner with other MSDH programs to promote tobacco control resources statewide. MSDH OTC developed and implemented an educational program to address the dangers of tobacco use and secondhand smoke for use in MS child care centers. This tobacco control program will increase awareness of the health impact of secondhand smoke exposure on children and help families take action to protect children from these health risks.

The Office of Child and Adolescent Health will continue to collaborate with OTC to coordinate statewide tobacco prevention and advocacy activities targeted for youth in grades K-12.

State Performance Measure 5: *Percent of students in grades 9-12 who reported current alcohol, marijuana or cocaine use.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective					42.1
Annual Indicator				43.8	41.6
Numerator				55078	53869
Denominator				125662	129502
Data Source				Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	41.2	40.4	39.6	38.8	38.8

Notes - 2011
2011: Data are from 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator.

Notes - 2010
2010: Data are from 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
The MSDH Adolescent Health Program collaborated with the Mississippi Department of Mental Health (MDMH) Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse to provide prevention, intervention, and treatment information related to alcohol, tobacco and other substance issues affecting middle and high school and college students. As a member of the MDMH Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse's Advisory Council, the Adolescent Health Program supports the Annual Mississippi School for Addiction Professionals, an initiative of the MDMH Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse. The overall goal for this school is to provide information and educational opportunities for professionals in the field of intervention, prevention, and treatment by training them in related courses at an affordable cost by national trainers. The target audience consists of participants from diverse fields of alcohol and drug abuse, social services, health care, enforcement, prevention, intervention, and treatment.

Since 2004, the Adolescent Health Coordinator has worked in partnership with Mississippi Department of Public Safety Office of Planning to promote Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) activities in middle and high schools.

The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health Services Program collaborates with the Mississippi Department of Public Safety to sponsor the Teens On The Move Summit, a safety and injury prevention event created by and for middle and high school students. The event focuses on reducing risk behaviors, promoting positive youth development and building lifelong leadership skills. The Adolescent Health Coordinator has recommended workshop trainers and provided health education resource material for the 2011 Mississippi Student Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) Club Officer Training. The prevention training was specifically designed for all newly appointed or elected officers of leadership, service and safety clubs from across the State of Mississippi.

The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health partnered with the Office of Tobacco Control, the Partnership For A Healthy Mississippi, and Generation FREE to promote the L.E.A.D. (Leadership, Engagement, and Activism Development) Conference in 2011. During the month of October, there was a series of four one-day conferences designed to assist and motivate high school students throughout the state of Mississippi to share their innovative ideas and creative concepts related to sustainable changes and choices associated with using tobacco and other products and substances in schools and in their communities. The conferences were held in Hattiesburg, Oxford, Greenville, and Jackson.

In addition, the MSDH Adolescent Health Services Program collaborated with the MDMH Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and DREAM, Inc. to provide prevention, intervention, and treatment information related to alcohol, tobacco, and other substance use issues affecting middle and high school and college students. During the 2011 National Red Ribbon Week Celebration, the MSDH Adolescent Health Services Program partnered with the MDMH Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and DREAM, Inc. to help schools, local health departments, and communities keep students and families safe, healthy, and drug-free, through education, training, and resources from the National Red Ribbon Campaign. The D.A.R.E. - Drug Abuse Resistance Education program targeted students in grades K-12 attending elementary, middle, and high schools from all nine MSDH public health districts.

In 2011, 60% of surveyed Mississippi students (9th--12th grade) reported alcohol use within their lifetime. Nearly 40% reported alcohol consumption in the past 30 days prior to the survey and 20% reported binge drinking. (YRBSS, 2010) Based on these statistics, the MDMH Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse and DREAM, Inc. collaborated with the MSDH Adolescent Health Services Program and other community partners to increase awareness about an amendment to the current law, which prohibits minors from possessing an alcoholic drink. The proposal would give law enforcement officers who break-up underage drinking parties, which are illegal, the authority to charge minors suspected of drinking. Currently, if a minor does not have the drink in hand, the police officers can only give a verbal warning. The law is also known as the consumption/internal possession law, and it would simply prohibit anyone under the age 21 from consuming alcohol. The proposal died in committee.

Table 4b, State Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Support the Mississippi Department of Mental Health, Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse State Plan				X
2. Maintain MSDH Adolescent Health Program participation with Mississippi Department of Mental Health, Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Advisory Council; and Mississippi Department of Public Safety, Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD)				X
3. Develop and implement an initiative to educate and provide health information to adolescents, parents and community stakeholders about the negative impact of alcohol, tobacco, and		X		

other substance abuse issues				
4. Identify opportunities for collaborating to reduce alcohol, tobacco and other substance abuse issues affecting middle and high school and college students				X
5. Provide training opportunities, health education information and resource material for public health department district and county level staff related to alcohol, tobacco and substance issues affecting middle and high school and college students				X
6. Provide health education information and resource material throughout the state of various alcohol, tobacco and other substance issues affecting adolescents and young adults				X
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities
The MSDH Adolescent Health Program supports the MDMH Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, DREAM, Inc., and other community partners by disseminating health education materials designed to prevent and reduce underage drinking. Legislation was introduced in 2012 to give law enforcement officers who breakup underage drinking parties the authority to charge minors suspected of drinking. The bill, which prohibits anyone under the age 21 from consuming alcohol, died in committee.

The MSDH Adolescent Health Program provides age-appropriate health education material related to substance abuse and positive youth development to middle and high school SADD Chapters and sponsored the 2012 Teens On The Move Summit at the Mississippi Trade Mart in April.

School social workers at Jackson Public Schools middle schools utilize TeenScreen, a national psychosocial assessment tool, to annually assess at-risk behaviors of all middle school students. The Office of Child and Adolescent Health provides health education resource information for students, their parents, and teachers. Professionals addressed youth suicide, bullying and harassment, alcohol and drug prevention, safety and injury prevention, teen pregnancy and abstinence, HIV/AIDS, self esteem and body image, and character building and integrity.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
The MSDH Adolescent Health Program staff will forge partnerships with major stakeholders and community leaders to reduce alcohol and substance use among adolescents.

The MSDH OTC will continue to partner with organizations such as the Mississippi Rural Health Association, Mississippi Nurses Foundation, Mississippi Primary Health Care Association, Mississippi Family Physicians Foundation, and Mississippi Chapter of the American Academy of Pediatrics to incorporate evidence-based strategies (i.e., training providers on the 5 A's approach) for treating tobacco dependence in clinics.

Additionally, the MSDH recently implemented the Tobacco Cessation Assessment and Intervention Policy to assess tobacco use status of all clients and provide clinical intervention with all tobacco users in all local Health Department clinics. The policy, based on the 5 A's approach, was abbreviated to 2 A's and an R (Ask, Advise and Refer). All MSDH clinicians, nurses, health educators, social workers, nutritionists, lactation specialists, early intervention coordinators and all other disciplines who provide healthcare assessment and intervention that is documented in an individual health record will provide tobacco cessation intervention. The policy was developed and approved by the MSDH and is included in the Public Health Nursing Manual. Reference to

the policy is noted or will be noted upon updates/amendments to other MSDH manuals. The MSDH OTC will work with the MSDH Office of Field Services to coordinate health care provider training for MSDH staff to provide the skills necessary to implement the agency policy on tobacco cessation assessment and interventions.

State Performance Measure 6: *Percent of students in grades 9-12 who had ever been bullied on school property during the past 12 months.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective					15.2
Annual Indicator				16.0	15.6
Numerator				21745	21914
Denominator				136177	140109
Data Source				Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System	Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	14.4	13.7	13	12.4	12.4

Notes - 2011
2011: Data are from 2011 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator.

Notes - 2010
2010: Data are from 2009 Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System. Data shown are weighted counts that represent the population estimate for the indicator.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
Child and Adolescent Health, in conjunction with other community partners, collaborated with the Jackson State University College of Public Service School of Social Work to sponsor the Tenth Annual Mississippi Child Welfare Institute Conference, Building Bridges for a New Decade of Transformational Services with Children and Families. The conference was held at the Downtown Jackson Marriott from January 25-27, 2012. A special evening youth empowerment session was developed for adolescents and youth in today's foster care system to have an interactive, educational and candid venue to address bullying, homelessness, teen pregnancy, teen parenting, fatherhood, GLBTQ and transitioning into adulthood. There were 260 adolescent, youth and adult participants from Mississippi's foster care system.

School social workers at Jackson Public Schools middle schools utilized TeenScreen, a national psychosocial assessment tool, to assess at-risk behaviors of all middle school students. The Office of Child and Adolescent Health provided health education resource information for students, their parents and teachers. Professionals addressed youth suicide, bullying and harassment, alcohol and drug prevention, safety and injury prevention, teen pregnancy and abstinence, HIV/AIDS, self esteem and body image, and character building and integrity. The utilization of TeenScreen provides an opportunity for social workers to address physical health issues in students.

Child and Adolescent Health, along with the Attorney General's Office, Mississippi Department of Education, Mississippi Department of Mental Health, Mississippi Department of Human Services,

and Mississippi State University's Social Science Research Center organized the 2012 Mississippi KIDS COUNT Youth Summit. The event focused on four components: transportation safety, environmental safety, school safety and child abuse and neglect safety. This was the first youth-focused MS KIDS COUNT Summit of its kind. There were sixty participants from middle and high schools in Mississippi.

The MSDH Adolescent Health Program partnered with the MSDH Injury and Violence Program to inform Jackson Public Schools, McWillie Elementary School's Parents, Teachers, Students Association (PTSA) about the new Anti-Bullying School Policy guidelines. During the one-hour session, participants were provided information pertinent to the definition of bullying and examples of bullying; explanation of the new anti-bullying school policy; rationale for displaying "Help Stop Bullying" signage in the school; shared success stories related to bullying; provided ways to prevent bullying at school (and bus); explained the impact of bullying at school; explained why bullies engage in bullying behavior; presented ways to overcome bullying; encouraged students to report incidents of bullying at McWillie Elementary School; rationale for counseling; and encouraged students to use the free hotline to express their concerns about bullying. Students served as co-facilitators of the training and were able to ask an expert panel about bullying questions.

Table 4b, State Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Continue to collaborate with Mississippi Department of Education and the Attorney General to promote and educate about the Anti-Bullying School Policy				X
2. Identify opportunities for collaborating with key stakeholders to reduce incidents of bullying and harassment among elementary, middle, and high school and college students			X	
3. Develop and implement an initiative to educate and provide health information to adolescents, parents and community partners about the negative impact of bullying and harassment		X		
4. Provide health education information and resource material throughout the state on the impact of bullying and harassment among adolescents and young adults				X
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

Child and Adolescent Health, along with Mississippi Department of Mental Health, Mississippi Department of Human Services, Mississippi Department of Education, collaborates with the Attorney General's Office to plan and create multiple one-day educational trainings focused on addressing alcohol and drug abuse, bullying prevention, underage smoking and drinking prevention techniques, cyber crimes, and exploration of healthy choices among middle and high school students. The trainings were held during Spring 2012.

School social workers at Jackson Public Schools middle schools utilize TeenScreen, a national psychosocial assessment tool, to annually assess at-risk behaviors of all middle school students. The Office of Child and Adolescent Health provides health education resource information for students, their parents and teachers. Professionals address youth suicide, bullying and

harassment, alcohol and drug prevention, safety and injury prevention, teen pregnancy and abstinence, HIV/AIDS, self esteem and body image, and character building and integrity.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
The Office of Child and Adolescent Health plans to collaborate with the Mississippi Department of Mental Health, Mississippi Department of Human Services, Mississippi Department of Education, Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning, and the Attorney General's Office to create multiple one-day educational trainings focused on addressing a variety of issues including bullying prevention among middle and high school students. In an effort to reduce high school dropout, the trainings will be held on various community college campuses in Mississippi so that participants from middle and high schools will be exposed to post-secondary educational, social and environmental settings. It is hoped that exposure to community college campuses will motivate students to stay in school. A targeted number of college-age volunteers will be recruited from the selected institutions. Based on Mississippi Department of Mental Health's data, the areas of the state with highest rates of adolescent health and mental health risk factors will be selected as potential training sites. A Statewide Youth Advisory Council consisting of middle, high school and college students will be organized to assist with planning, developing and implementing the trainings.

The MSDH Office and Adolescent Health will continue to increase awareness about the Mississippi Department of Education's Anti-Bully School Policy. The Adolescent Health Coordinator will work with the Mississippi Department of Education and other community partners to reduce the incidence of bullying and harassment.

State Performance Measure 7: *Rate of Chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis cases per 100,000 women aged 13-44 years.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective					2874
Annual Indicator			3,427.0	3,025.3	2,945.7
Numerator			22119	19542	19028
Denominator			645432	645963	645963
Data Source			MSDH - STD/HIV Program	MSDH - STD/HIV Program	MSDH - STD/HIV Program
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	2730.3	2593.8	2464.1	2340.9	2340.9

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
The STD/HIV office partnered with community based organizations to provide syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and HIV screenings in at-risk communities. The STD/HIV Office's Mobile Medical Clinic provided STD/HIV screenings at colleges and universities. In addition, there were collaborations with high schools to provide STD/HIV education and screenings. The STD/HIV Office provided numerous trainings to promote good health free of STDs to clergy and social workers at events surrounding World AIDS day.

The MSDH Adolescent Health Program and the Office of HIV/STD, Prevention and Education

Branch collaborated with the Jackson Medical Mall Foundation, Jackson Public Schools District, United Way of the Capital Area and other key stakeholders to implement the "Empowering Minds, Saving Lives" Campaign for Dropout Prevention. The Adolescent Health Program will provide technical assistance and resource material.

Table 4b, State Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	Pyramid Level of Service			
	DHC	ES	PBS	IB
1. Expand chlamydia and gonorrhea screening and treatment throughout the state			X	
2. Partner with community based organizations to provide syphilis and HIV screenings in at-risk communities			X	
3. Collaborate with high schools to provide STD/HIV education and screenings			X	
4. Develop media campaigns to create STD/HIV awareness within the community			X	
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities
The STD/HIV office is developing media campaigns to create STD/HIV awareness within the community and also continues to screen at-risk populations for syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and HIV.

The Family Planning Program partnered with Jackson/Hinds Comprehensive Health Center to expand screening, testing, and treatment in female patients ages 15-26 to reduce the number of gonorrhea and chlamydia infections through prevention and health education. The Family Planning Program also partnered with Northeast Mississippi Health Care to expand HIV/STD testing and treatment for clients ages 13-54 to reduce HIV/STD infections.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
Future plans are to provide STD/HIV education and screenings within high schools. We also plan to educate stakeholders on emerging STD/HIV trends to plan appropriate interventions. STD/HIV Office staff are in the process of collaborating with some state universities to build their capacity to provide STD screening and treatment opportunities through their student health centers utilizing MSDH supplies and the MSDH Laboratory to process specimens. A protocol has been written to pilot this process with two universities. Through CDC funding for HIV prevention and screening, the STD/HIV Office is striving to increase the number of rapid HIV test sites to reach at risk populations for HIV screening. Further, the STD/HIV Office seeks to build more collaborations with Federally Qualified Health Centers to increase STD screening among at risk populations, including the Jackson/Hinds Comprehensive Health Center.

State Performance Measure 8: *Percent of women aged 18-44 years who received an influenza vaccination within the last year.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011

Annual Performance Objective					6
Annual Indicator				5.2	43.1
Numerator				4734	14249
Denominator				90786	33032
Data Source				MSDH - Communicable Diseases Immunization Program	MS PRAMS
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	6	6	6	6	50

Notes - 2011
2011: Data are from 2010 Mississippi Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System survey, Flu Supplement. Percentage represents women who self-reported having a H1N1 shot or a seasonal influenza shot.

Notes - 2010
2010: The data are solely from the Health Department Patient Information Management System. Since the Health Department provides only a portion of the flu shots administered in MS, this is a best estimate that underreports the actual MS immunization rate.

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
The MSDH provided influenza vaccines to pregnant women who sought health care at local MSDH county health departments. Mississippi reports on influenza are from 2009-2010 BRFSS data which only captures influenza vaccines for women 18-44 years of age. In 2009, 26.4% of this population received influenza vaccines and in 2010 27.2% received influenza vaccines.

PRAMS data is also used to help determine the appropriate indicator for this measure. Patient Information Management System (PIMS) data only captures patients that visit MSDH clinics whereas PRAMS data captures both MSDH and non-MSDH populations that are targeted by this measure.

Table 4b, State Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Continue to provide influenza vaccinations to women in local MSDH county health departments	X			
2. Continue to educate pregnant women on the importance of receiving an annual influenza vaccination		X		
3. Continue to educate pregnant women on the benefits of receiving Tdap vaccination during the last half of their pregnancy		X		
4. Continue to provide Tdap vaccinations to pregnant women in local MSDH county health departments	X			
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

b. Current Activities

The MSDH provides influenza vaccines to pregnant women of childbearing age and others who seek health care at local MSDH county health departments. Influenza vaccine is offered statewide to target populations and others.

MSDH supports CDC and ACIP recommendations to administer Tdap vaccine to pregnant women during the last half of their pregnancy.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
MSDH will continue to promote and provide influenza vaccine to women of childbearing age and others and work with other healthcare partners to encourage all clients, including ones with chronic conditions, to get influenza vaccines.

MSDH will also promote and provide Tdap vaccine to women who have not yet received a single dose of Tdap and others to promote cocooning.

State Performance Measure 9: *Percent of women having a live birth who had a previous preterm or small-for-gestational-age infant.*

Tracking Performance Measures
[Secs 485 (2)(2)(B)(iii) and 486 (a)(2)(A)(iii)]

Annual Objective and Performance Data	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**
Annual Performance Objective					0.9
Annual Indicator				1.0	1.0
Numerator				396	396
Denominator				39984	39984
Data Source				MSDH - Vital Statistics	MSDH - Vital Statistics
Is the Data Provisional or Final?				Final	Provisional
	2012	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**
Annual Performance Objective	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8

a. Last Year's Accomplishments
The DIME/MIME projects specifically work with women who have delivered a very low birthweight infant which overlaps, to some extent, with prematurity and preterm births. DIME/MIME accomplishments have previously been described under SPM 1. Efforts by the infant mortality workgroups to reduce prematurity and preterm births have also been previously described.

Table 4b, State Performance Measures Summary Sheet

Activities	**Pyramid Level of Service**			
	DHC	**ES**	**PBS**	**IB**
1. Develop individualized reproductive plans with women in the Program		X		
2. Increase referrals to Family Planning Programs		X		
3. Increase health education related to safe sleep of infants		X		
4. Develop a retrospective control cohort to match IRB DIME Women				X
5. Establish three infant review board committees				X
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				

10.				

b. Current Activities
DIME/MIME continue with funding supplemented by MSDH Office of Tobacco Prevention. The Mississippi Infant Mortality State Task Force work groups are currently working on a variety of projects related to 17P, reducing elective preterm deliveries, smoking cessation among pregnant women, and perinatal regionalization.

c. Plan for the Coming Year
Due to funding from the Delta Health Alliance being discontinued, the program has been modified to maintain the 83 women but to decrease the staffing paid from the grant. The DIME project is working to empower the women involved in the project. Enrollment of patients was stopped as of February 2011, and will be rolling off women for the next 24 months. The MIME project discontinued enrollment as of June 30, 2011, and will begin the process of rolling off also. The data analysis and census track matching will be completed during the upcoming year.

As a result of being closed with the DIME/MIME program, efforts are made to increase the number of pregnant women enrolled in PHRM.

Preconception care is provided and is being revisited to ensure that all components of health care are addressed to improve the health of women.

E. Health Status Indicators

HSI 1A (The percent of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams.)
HSI 2A (The percent of live births weighing less than 1,500 grams.)
MSDH works with the March of Dimes and other entities across the state on a campaign, Healthy Babies are Worth the Wait, this project focuses on preventing preventable preterm birth. The new Healthy Babies are Worth the Wait education campaign began in 2011 to educate women with healthy pregnancies about the importance of waiting at least 39 weeks to give birth.

HSI 1A (The percent of live births weighing less than 2,500 grams.)
MSDH Maternity Services Program aims to reduce low-birth weight, infant and maternal mortality, and morbidity in Mississippi by providing comprehensive, risk-appropriate prenatal and postpartum care through county health departments. During CY 2010, approximately 18 percent of the women who gave birth in Mississippi received their prenatal care in county health departments (compared to 17 percent in 2008 and 2009 and 19 percent in CY 2007). Public health nurses, nurse practitioners, physicians, nutritionists, and social workers provide this cost-effective, comprehensive primary care. WIC is a critical component of the maternity care effort.

A part-time, board-certified OB/GYN continues to provide consultation statewide for the maternity, BCCP, and family planning programs. The public health team at the district and county level evaluates the maternity patient at each visit, using protocols which reflect national standards of care for maternity patients. Special emphasis is placed on the identification of high-risk factors and ensuring appropriate care to reduce or prevent problems. This includes referring for delivery by an obstetrician at hospitals that provide the necessary specialized care for the mother and her baby.

Perinatal High Risk Management/Infant Services System (PHRM/ISS) is a comprehensive case management program targeting Women's Health Services to Medicaid eligible pregnant/postpartum women and infants up to their first birthday. The program consists of a multidisciplinary team (Mississippi licensed RN, Nutritionist/Registered Dietitian, and Social Worker) who provide a comprehensive approach to high-risk mothers and infants for enhanced

services. Targeted case management combined with the team approach establishes better treatment of the whole patient, improves the patient's access to available resources, provides for early detection of risk factors, and allows for coordinated care, all in order to reduce the incidence of low birthweight and infant and maternal mortality and morbidity. This team of professionals provides risk screening assessments, counseling, health education, home visiting, and monthly case management.

HSI 2A (The percent of live births weighing less than 1,500 grams.)
The focus of the MSDH Prenatal Program is to assure that pregnant women receive adequate quality care in the first trimester to include more prenatal visits, prenatal vitamins, ultrasounds, WIC, counseling and education specific to pregnancy. The program intends to address addresses the needs of at-risk pregnant women to ensure they receive adequate care through the Perinatal High Risk Management/Infant Services System.

Inadequate prenatal care leads to nutritional deficiencies for mother and baby and increases poor birth outcomes, low birthweight, and high infant mortality. The cost of providing services to mothers and preterm infants results in costly care and lengthy stays in delivery facilities. The State PHRM/ISS Team works closely with the community at large to provide additional resources to clients.

/2013/ Mississippi developed a State Infant Mortality Task Force comprised of MSDH, Medicaid, March of Dimes, University of Mississippi Medical Center (UMMC), and American Academy of Pediatrics. These efforts are previously described in "Mississippi Initiatives to Improve Health" under Section III. A. Overview. //2013//

HSI 3A (The death rate per 100,000 due to unintentional injuries among children aged 14 years and younger.)
HSI 3B (The death rate per 100,000 for unintentional injuries among children aged 14 years and younger due to motor vehicle crashes.)
HSI 3C (The death rate per 100,000 from unintentional injuries due to motor vehicle crashes among youth aged 15 through 24 years.)
HSI 4A (The rate per 100,000 of all nonfatal injuries among children aged 14 years and younger.)
HSI 4B (rate per 100,000 of nonfatal injuries due to motor vehicle crashes among children aged 14 years and younger.)
HSI 4C (rate per 100,000 of nonfatal injuries due to motor vehicle crashes among youth aged 15 through 24 years.)

/2013/ The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health, along with the Attorney General's Office, Mississippi Department of Education, MS Department of Mental Health, Mississippi Department of Human Services, and Mississippi State University's Social Science Research Center, organized the 2012 Mississippi KIDS COUNT Youth Summit. The event focused on four components: transportation safety, environmental safety, school safety, and child abuse and neglect safety. This was the first youth-focused MS KIDS COUNT Summit of its kind. There were sixty student leaders selected to participate in the training summit from middle and high schools in Mississippi.

The Offices of Child and Adolescent Health and Preventive Health, along with other community health partners, organized "Safety Blast-Off" Day, a safety and injury prevention and awareness event held May 2011 at Jackson Public School's Adopt-A-School Partner, McWillie Elementary School. Students and staff participated in all of the campus-wide safety awareness and injury prevention educational activities from experts in a child-friendly environment and received certificates of completion for participating in the event. Safety professionals shared valuable information and provided exciting demonstration on the topics: Fire Safety, Seatbelt Safety and Demonstration, Pedestrian and Bicycle Safety, Underage Drinking, Alcohol and Drug Prevention Safety, Tobacco Prevention Safety, Electricity Safety, Gas Safety, Cyber Bullying, Healthy Habits for Life-

Eating, Nutrition, Distractive Driving, Water Safety, and Transportation and School Bus Safety.

The Child and Adolescent Health staff will continue providing age-appropriate health education resource material and information related to safety and injury prevention for children aged 14 years and younger. //2013//

HSI 3B (The death rate per 100,000 for unintentional injuries among children aged 14 years and younger due to motor vehicle crashes.)

The MSDH houses the Child Death Review Panel (CDRP) Coordinator who oversees a panel that has been tasked by the state legislature with gaining a better understanding of the causes and circumstances of unexplained infant and child deaths with the goal of providing recommendations that lead to their reduction. Motor vehicle crashes is one of the causes of death categories described in a report that is submitted annually to the state legislature. In 2008, a law was passed mandating booster seats for children less than seven years of age and less than 65 pounds, and in 2009 a law was passed strengthening requirements for obtaining graduated driver's licenses. Representatives from organizations such as the Mississippi Department of Human Services, the State Medical Examiner's Office, March of Dimes, University of Mississippi Medical Center, and the Attorney General's Office serve on this panel and collaborate on advocacy issues and related legislation.

/2013/ Recommendations from the Child Death Review Panel (CDRP) to the Legislature related to motor vehicle crashes include supporting additional legislation regarding distracted driving, i.e., texting, cell phone usage, and internet usage. A 2010 study of Mississippi drivers conducted by the Family and Children's Research Unit Social Science Research Center at Mississippi State University found that 65.5% of 18-24 tear olds had written or sent text messages while driving, and 79.3% of 18-24 year olds had been a passenger in a vehicle driven by someone texting or e-mailing.

Consider amending current legislation mandating booster seats for all children at least 4, but under age 7, with weight less than 65 lbs., to align with national guidelines of under 4'9" tall and 80-100 lbs., regardless of age. //2013//

Motor vehicle crashes account for most injury-related deaths, typically due to misuse or non-use of child occupant restraints and seat belt systems. In order to assure this indicator continues to decrease, the Division of Injury and Violence Prevention will carry forward its efforts to target motor vehicle safety and promote correct child occupant protection. In 2009, 4,854 child restraints were distributed across the state of Mississippi. Collaboration with the Perinatal High Risk Management program has shown to be successful, resulting in an increased percentage of appointments kept and the distribution of over 150 child safety seats to PHRM patients.

The MSDH has several other preventive health activities aimed at reducing the rate of death due to motor vehicle crashes through collaborative efforts and promotions. Some of the activities, programs, and/or other means targeted at reduction of Motor Vehicle Crash (MVC) are:

1. Significant collaboration with the Mississippi Safe Kids Coalition
2. Child Safety Seat distribution program
3. Implementation of programs to provide information to parents regarding proper use of child restraints.
4. Certification of Child Passenger Safety Technicians throughout the state.
5. Establishment of inspection stations statewide, where persons responsible for transporting children can have their safety seat checked for proper installation.

HSI 3C (The death rate per 100,000 from unintentional injuries due to motor vehicle crashes among youth aged 15 through 24 years.)

/2013/ In 2011, the Mississippi State Department of Health, Office of Child and Adolescent Health Services Program, supported the Teens On The Move Summit, a safety and injury prevention event created by and for middle and high school students, to reduce risk behaviors, promote positive youth development, and build leadership skills. The Adolescent Health Coordinator recommended workshop trainers and provided health education resource material for the 2011 Mississippi SADD Club Officer Training. The prevention training was specifically designed for all newly appointed or elected officers of leadership, service, and safety clubs.

The MSDH Office of Child and Adolescent Health provides age-appropriate health education resources and information related to safety and injury prevention and positive youth development to Students Against Destructive Decisions (SADD) Chapters at middle and high schools and supported the 2012 Teens On The Move Summit at the Mississippi Trade Mart in April.

The Office of Child and Adolescent Health plans to collaborate with the Mississippi Department of Mental Health, Mississippi Department of Human Services, Mississippi Department of Education, Mississippi Institutions of Higher Learning, and the Attorney General's Office to create multiple one-day educational trainings focused on addressing alcohol and drug abuse, suicide, bullying prevention, underage smoking and drinking prevention techniques, motor vehicle safety, cyber crimes, transitioning, and exploration of healthy choices among middle and high school students. In an effort to reduce the high school dropout rate, the trainings will be held on various community college campuses in Mississippi. Participants from middle and high schools will be exposed to post-secondary educational, social, and environmental settings. A targeted number of college-age volunteers will be recruited from the selected institutions. Based on Mississippi Department of Mental Health's data, the areas of the state with highest rates of adolescent health and mental health risk factors will be selected as potential training sites. A Statewide Youth Advisory Council consisting of middle and high school and college students will be organized to assist with planning, developing and implementing the trainings. //2013//

HSI 4A (The rate per 100,000 of all nonfatal injuries among children aged 14 years and younger.)

/2013/ The MSDH Adolescent Health Program will continue to provide age-appropriate health material and promotional items. They will also continue to assist with the certification and recertification of new and existing Child Passenger Safety Technicians. The MSDH Adolescent Health Program also assists financially with providing child passenger health education materials. The program supported the 2012 Teens On The Move Summit and the Diversity Safety Summit in April 2012, to increase awareness and knowledge of the different traffic issues impacting the state of Mississippi. //2013//

HSI 4B (rate per 100,000 of nonfatal injuries due to motor vehicle crashes among children aged 14 years and younger.)

/2013/ The Child Passenger Safety Program plans to continue to offer National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration (NHTSA) approved certification and recertification of CPSTs throughout the state, including staff from local health departments. At least 10 CPST courses will be taught located in at least 5 different districts. Increasing the number of certified technicians allows for a more efficient program of education and child safety seat distribution. The plan includes certification of individuals from all Public Health Districts, fire departments, police departments, and collaboration with CPSTs across the state to ensure that CPS education is dispersed to the entire target population. Health Department staff certified as CPSTs will continue to distribute child safety seats through the local Health Department clinic. All CPST courses encompass the goals and objectives

of NHTSA's Standardized CPST Program, and focus on the training and retraining of CPSTs, law enforcement officials, fire and emergency rescue personnel, and other professionals to teach proper installation of child safety seats to parents and caregivers. It is our desire to address retention of our CPSTs as it is more cost efficient to retain than it is to train. A suggested plan would be to identify funding geared specifically for maintaining our CPSTs throughout the state. We would like to see tech updates done quarterly within each district to keep techs current with their CEUs and other updates. //2013//

HSI 4C (rate per 100,000 of nonfatal injuries due to motor vehicle crashes among youth aged 15 through 24 years.)

/2013/ The Adolescent Health Coordinator partnered with the Mississippi Department of Public Safety, Mississippi State Highway Patrol's Underage Drinking Division, to coordinate outreach events at college campuses statewide. Students were provided information related to underage drinking and safety and injury prevention related to motor vehicle accidents. Workshops were conducted to increase awareness of seat belt use and to reduce drinking and driving. //2013//

HSI 5A (The rate per 1,000 women aged 15 through 19 years with a reported case of chlamydia.)

From 2009-2011, there has been a decrease in the number of chlamydia cases reported, due to changes in testing practices and targeted screenings. From 2009-2011, there was a decrease in the rate of chlamydia among women 15-19 years old (from 71.3 to 59.5). The experience in Mississippi indicates providers in high morbidity areas are presumptively treating patients for chlamydia and gonorrhea based on symptoms presented without testing. This common practice among providers affects the number of persons reported with chlamydia and gonorrhea infections.

The Title X Family Planning Program has partnered with the MSDH STD/HIV program and contracted with the Jackson/Hinds Comprehensive Health Center, a community health center in Jackson, to enhance the testing of family planning clients who do not have a pay source in an effort to reduce the prevalence rate of STD and HIV.

/2013/ The Family Planning program has partnered with Northeast Mississippi Healthcare (NEMHC) as an expansion of voluntary HIV testing to family planning users, pregnant females, males and females 13-54 years of age. This initiative also offers routine STD screenings (Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, & Syphilis) to FP users and community outreach in various settings (school-based, colleges, & faith based organizations).

The Family Planning program has partnered with Jackson Hinds Comprehensive Health Center's STI Project that provides services that are not covered under the family planning program, which includes testing, treatment, and education for Gonorrhea and Chlamydia infections in females 15-26 years of age, in an effort to reduce the prevalence rates in target populations. //2013//

Education, counseling, and testing on chlamydia are offered at all MSDH clinics to clients enrolled in the adolescent health, family planning, and maternity programs.

HSI 5B (The rate per 1,000 women aged 20 through 44 years with a reported case of chlamydia.)

From 2009-2011, there has been a decrease in the number of chlamydia cases reported. Although there has been an overall decrease, the rate among women aged 20-44 increased, from 17.4 in 2010, to 17.7 in 2011. The increase was mainly due to the number of women who received positive test results in family planning and maternity clinics and at other testing events in high morbidity areas. The overall decline in chlamydia cases is possibly due to providers who

presumptively treat patients for chlamydia and gonorrhea based on symptoms presented without testing.

/2013/ The Family Planning program has partnered with Northeast Mississippi Healthcare (NEMHC) as an expansion of voluntary HIV testing to family planning users, pregnant females, males and females 13-54 years of age. This initiative also offers routine STD screenings (Chlamydia, Gonorrhea, & Syphilis) to FP users and community outreach in various settings (school-based, colleges & faith based organizations).

The Family Planning program has partnered with Jackson Hinds Comprehensive Health Center's STI Project that provides services that are not covered under the family planning program which includes: testing, treatment, and education for Gonorrhea and Chlamydia infections in females 15-26 years of age, in an effort to reduce the prevalence rates in target populations. //2013//

HSI 6B (Infants and children aged 0 through 24 years enumerated by sub-populations of age group and Hispanic ethnicity. [Demographics])
HSI 7B (Live births to women (of all ages) enumerated by maternal age and Hispanic ethnicity. [Demographics])
HSI 8B (Deaths of infants and children aged 0 through 24 years enumerated by age subgroup and Hispanic ethnicity. [Demographics])
HSI 9B (Infants and children aged 0 through 19 years in miscellaneous situations or enrolled in various State programs enumerated by Hispanic ethnicity. [Demographics])

/2013/ Mississippi experienced a dramatic increase in the Hispanic/Latino population between 2000 and 2010 (106%). Due to challenges in providing services to the Limited English Proficiency (LEP) clients, in early 2010 the office of Health Disparity and the WIC program enlisted two Latino coordinators to complete a statewide needs assessment. The most recurrent challenges throughout the assessment were the need for more interpreters and the need for interpreters to have formal training, the need for all agency forms and educational materials to be translated into Spanish, and the need for revisions to previously translated forms to ensure accurate record keeping. For these reasons, the OHDE has created a new Division to give support to the agency by providing culturally and linguistically appropriate services to all clients. The division is composed of the Division Director who coordinates all the activities; two Latino Outreach coordinators who provide technical assistance and support to staff interpreters; providers and administrators from MSDH health districts to facilitate quality service at the district level; and one translator who translates and/or revises essential Health Department documents (i.e., consent forms and educational materials) to ensure accuracy and uniformity in agency recordkeeping. The Division provides a centralized venue for all agency components to receive technical assistance and support in resolving language issues.

In May 2011, the OHDE and WIC had a pilot medical interpretation training for 25 interpreters. Presently, this division is working to provide statewide Medical Interpretation Training to all MSDH Interpreters and bilingual staff who have not received the training. The OHDE provided training for interpreters in Districts I, II, III, V, and VI. The next trainings will be in July, District IV; September, District IX; October, District VIII and November, District VII. //2013//

HSI 7A (Live births to women (of all ages) enumerated by maternal age and race. [Demographics])
/2013/ In 2011, Mississippi was one of two states awarded special funding to expand the scope of MS PRAMS into a teen pregnancy enhanced activity. Although the primary specific aims of MS PRAMS remain the same, data are being enhanced by adding two levels of age stratification (teen and adult). The teen enhanced MS PRAMS will enable the MSDH to continue surveillance of many behaviors among pregnant teens and obtain more

in-depth information about the patterns of these behaviors. The enhanced activities for teen pregnancy will allow the state to monitor maternal behaviors and experiences around the time of pregnancy among women 15-19 years of age.

Teen births fell again in the United States in 2010 with the highest rate once more in Mississippi, according to a new CDC report. Mississippi's rate has been falling like everywhere else. It dropped 21 percent over three years but still leads the nation. Experts think the economy is a factor.

The Governor emphasized decreasing teenage pregnancy in Mississippi during his inaugural address in January and developed a task force headed by MSDH and Mississippi Department of Human Services to identify work groups. The Governor gave the groups 30 days to develop a state plan to decrease teenage pregnancy. Various work groups consisting of representatives from multiple organizations and professions were developed and include: 1) Education and Career Choice; 2) Family Matters; 3) Legal Advisory; 4) Media Advisory; 5) Medical Advisory; 6) Public Policy; 7) Research and Evaluation; 8) State and Local Action; 9)Teen Parents; 10) Youth Development and At-Risk Youth; and 11) Youth and Youth Leaders.

Mississippi leads the nation in per capita teen births, with more than 83 percent of teen pregnancies unintended. A third of all Mississippi births are to teen mothers. Each year, the DHS receives $824,000 in Title V funding aimed at promoting abstinence among teenagers. This past year, DHS passed on its $824,000 grant to the state Department of Education. As of June, public schools are now required to have an abstinence-only or abstinence-plus program in place. A State Department of Health survey released last month showed three-fourths of all 12th-graders in Mississippi have had sex. State Health Officer Dr. Mary Currier said the Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) has been shown to reduce teen pregnancy among students. See NPM 8 and SPM 2 for more on PREP. //2013//

HSI 8A (Deaths of infants and children aged 0 through 24 years enumerated by age subgroup and race. [Demographics])
/2013/ In 2011, the Child Death Review Panel reviewed deaths of infants and children who died in 2010. Of the total number of deaths reviewed, 15 infant deaths were attributable to SIDS. Thirteen deaths (86%) of infants that died of SIDS were < 4 months of age. Males accounted for 67% (10) deaths. Sixty percent (9) of the deaths were African American infants.

In 2011, there were 72 sleep related deaths identified during the review. This category is a combination of all sleep related deaths: SIDS, Asphyxia, Undetermined, medical conditions, and other causes, and includes deaths of infants and children < 5 years of age. Ninety-five percent (69 cases) were infants < 1 year of age with 59 deaths (81%) occurring in the first 5 months of life. Fifty of the infants under 12 months of age were NOT sleeping in a crib or bassinette, and 27 infants were found NOT sleeping on their backs. Forty-three infants were sleeping with other people, with 11 of the adults co-sleeping classified as obese. Male infants and children died at twice the rate of females.

In its legislative recommendation, the CDR panel recommended a campaign to increase public awareness about the dangers associated with infants sleeping in adult beds and other unsafe sleep environments through simple, concise messages that family members and caregivers can easily remember.

In 2011, the MSDH SIDS program provided 11,706 educational materials to community based organizations and childcare facilities. The program partnered with internal and external programs for events (health fairs, workshops, and trainings). The program mailed approximately 40,000 brochures to hospitals statewide entitled: "What You Need to Know

About SIDS" and "What a Safe Sleep Environment Looks Like". According to the 2010 Mississippi State Department of Health's Vital Statistics Report, 45 infants died from SIDS. During the year, parent bereavement cards were mailed to 45 families, and counseling and referral services were offered to 33 families. Some parents were not contacted for counseling and referral services due to the length of time between when the death occurred and MSDH notification. Previous experience has shown that contacting parents three to six months after the death of an infant causes stress and anxiety for the families. //2013//

HSI 9A (Infants and children aged 0 through 19 years in miscellaneous situations or enrolled in various State programs enumerated by race. [Demographics])
/2012/ In 2007, the State Health Officer requested that OHDE and the Office of Professional Enrichment provide a cultural competency training course that would ensure that each medical and public health professional participated. The objective was to respectfully and effectively communicate health care information to diverse patient/client populations. The workshop developers blended their extensive literature review with the knowledge and experience of culturally diverse medical teams to create a training program called CRASH. The name of the course is an acronym for the following essential components of culturally competent health care: consider Culture, show Respect, Assess/Affirm differences, show Sensitivity and Self awareness, and do it all with Humility.

The goal of the course was to build confidence and competency in every MSDH associates' ability to communicate effectively with diverse patient populations. There were 72 sessions conducted with 2,698 in attendance from June 2007 to April 2010. Online training was also provided. //2012//

/2013/ The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) in collaboration with the Office of Health Disparities Elimination has increased staff and training for providing services to our Hispanic population. WIC secured an additional 18 contractual Latino interpreters for the local health department to provide services. This increases the clinic flow and reduces" bottle-neck," delays, and frustrations regarding communications at the clinic level. The Office of Health Disparities has developed a program to provide interpreter training for all interpreters at the county level to improve the competence of the interpreter staff. This has greatly improved services for our Latino patients. //2103//

HSI 11 (Percent of the State population at various levels of the federal poverty level.)
Healthy Linkages - The Mississippi Healthy Linkages Initiative is a collaborative effort between the University of Mississippi Medical Center, the Mississippi Primary Health Care Association (21 Federally Qualified Health Centers), and the Mississippi State Department of Health. This initiative is designed to address the causes of health care problems experienced by some of the state's most vulnerable citizens during times of disasters and during normal times. The ultimate goal of Healthy Linkages is to improve communications between the three largest providers of care to the uninsured and underserved in the state of Mississippi. Improving such communication will lead to increased access to medical homes and access to specialty/tertiary care services for those individuals who considered the most vulnerable. Michael Jones currently serves as the Director of Healthy Linkages. In this position, he is the liaison between the three organizations. The greatest need of the Mississippi State Department of Health is improved access to Obstetrics and Gynecology (OB/Gyn) services at the University of Mississippi Medical Center. Prior to Healthy Linkages, there was no streamlined process for addressing issues associated with access to care. Through this initiative and the Healthy Linkages Director, district health officers and other senior leaders have access to department leadership at both the University of Mississippi Medical Center and the Federally Qualified Health Centers throughout the state. This improved communication and facilitation has lead to improved access for health department women's health patients.

Healthy Linkages is made up a committee consisting of representatives from each of the three

entities and meets every other month. During these meetings, representatives have the opportunity to share ideas, address any barriers that may exist, and seek opportunities to collaborate with the ultimate goal of improving health care in the state of Mississippi.

As of Dec. 31 2011,, more than 641,000 Mississippians were enrolled in Medicaid, up from about 551,000 in May 2007. Mississippi's eligibility has grown significantly and continues to see a steady increase in people coming onto the program.

F. Other Program Activities

SIDS Program

The MSDH Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) Program provides a statewide system for identification, counseling, and referral services as needed for families with sudden unexplained infant deaths. SIDS risk reduction is the primary focus of educational activities. The SIDS program provides health education materials at SIDS trainings sponsored by the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. The Program partners with the Asthma Program, Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, and the Mississippi State University Extension Service to train childcare providers and staff on risk reduction. The program mails out monthly "What You Need to Know About SIDS" brochures to hospitals statewide. SIDS display boards have been developed and provided to social workers in all nine health districts for outreach activities.

Family Planning

CDC recommends that women take 400 micrograms of folic acid every day for at least one month before getting pregnant to help prevent birth defects. Pursuant to this guidance, the Family Planning Program provides folic acid tablets to all family planning clients. Folic acid information is also provided to those who visit MSDH county clinics for a blood test for marriage.

/2012/ Dysplasia services are provided through coordinated care with initial and follow up visits and diagnostic procedures to include colposcopy, biopsy, cryosurgery, and loop electrosurgical excision procedures (LEEPs).

The Family Planning program has partnered with Hinds Community College's Associate Degree Nursing Program to address the need to cross train family planning providers and primary care/medical specialty providers in the provision of family planning care to patients with chronic illness. //2012//

Child Death Review (CDR) Panel

The CDR panel reviews data related to infant and child mortality. The primary purpose is to reduce infant and child mortality and morbidity in Mississippi, and to improve the health status of infants and children age 0 to 17 years of age. The CDR Panel is composed of fifteen voting members including the State Medical Examiner or his representative, a pathologist on staff at the University of Mississippi Medical Center, and an appointee of the Speaker of the House of representatives. The remaining representatives are appointed from a variety of state agencies and private advocacy organizations. The chairman of the review panel is elected annually by panel members while the MSDH houses the CDR Panel Coordinator.

In 2008, a law was passed mandating booster seats for children of a certain age and size and in 2009 a law was passed strengthening requirements for obtaining graduated driver's licenses.

/2013/ In 2010, a law was passed which prohibited the sale of novelty lighters. Bills passed in 2011 related to the well-being of children, such as the ATV/ORV helmet mandate for children under 16, with vehicle operator having either a driver's license or safety certificate. Also passed in 2011 was a law to study and make recommendations on reform

of State Mental Health services for children, youth, and adults. "Nathan's Law" was passed which increased fines for passing a stopped school bus.

In 2011, the CDR Panel began using the National Child Death review database and the Hinds County death review team was organized. This local team reviews deaths of Hinds County residents between the ages of birth and 17 years. The team meets every other month to review cases and their findings and recommendations are reported to the state team for inclusion in the annual report. //2013//

Nutrition Services

The Nutrition Services Program, as mentioned in the section above, serves in an advisory capacity to internal and external programs. The primary focus is to encourage a healthier lifestyle by means of improved nutrition and increased physical activity throughout the agency and state. The MSDH Nutrition Director is the national chair-elect for the Fruits and Veggies More Matters council.

Nutrition Services promotes changes in nutrition guidelines for child care centers throughout the state. The changes were implemented July 2009 and include stricter meal guidelines to incorporate more variety of fruits and vegetables, to change to more whole grains and to limit the use of fats, salt, and sugars in the meal and snack preparation. Centers are also encouraged to offer water with each meal and snack. Vending services are discouraged and must follow strict guidelines so presently no centers offer vending. In changing the guidelines and promoting a positive approach to fighting obesity, Nutrition Services, with the help of Childcare Licensure, offers "Menu Writing 101" to discuss the nutrition changes and how to implement healthier meals in child care centers. Classes are offered throughout the state.

/2012/ Nutrition Services Director evaluates over half the menus in the state for child care centers. Centers have noted that feeding the children healthier foods has not increased their food costs and children are eating better. //2012//

Since Mississippi is the most obese state, MSDH offers programs to fight obesity. Bodyworks, a program for 9-16 year old youth and caregivers, is being implemented throughout the state in many different arenas and focuses on parents as role models and provides them with hands-on tools to make small, specific behavior changes to prevent obesity and help maintain a healthy weight. MSDH offers a monthly "Train-the-Trainer" one day course to prepare health advocates throughout the state to implement this program in their communities through Women's Health.

To address infant mortality through the PHRM program where nutritionists statewide work, a workshop was developed to address high risk pregnant women and their infants.

/2012/ Workshop was completed. Nutrition continues to work with the PHRM program and DIME and MIME clients. //2012//

Nutrition Services works with the WIC program to address the educational needs of the staff and WIC clients. Breastfeeding rates have declined in Mississippi. With the assistance of the WIC Breastfeeding Coordinator, Nutrition Services promotes breastfeeding at many educational events, through the media, with childcare centers, and with the agency and all clients that we serve.

Education is a primary goal of Nutrition Services. Pamphlets, handouts, posters, cooking demonstrations and food samplings are utilized to promote a healthier lifestyle. Community and professional education through media, lectures, "lunch-n-learn" series, workshops, and health fairs/screenings is encouraged throughout the agency and state. Resources are distributed to clinics and other providers when funding permits.

/2012/ Worksite wellness initiatives have increased since legislation was passed requiring worksite wellness efforts to be in place in all state agencies. Nutrition Services assists with these efforts. The Food Policy Council for Mississippi is now active and the Director serves in an advisory capacity with this council. //2012//

MCH Toll-Free Hotline

The Mississippi MCH hotline is available on the MSDH website under the Information Desk link found on the home page. In CY 09, the hotline received 2,051 calls.

/2012/ During CY 2010, 1,667 calls were received on the toll free MCH hotline. This line provides assistance to clients seeking MCH services and/or information. Publicity for this service is provided through the MSDH website, brochures, pamphlets, and patient educational materials printed by MSDH. MSDH will continue to monitor the utilization of this line and seek strategies for improvement. //2012//

/2013/ During CY 2011, 1,541 calls were received on the toll free MCH hotline. //2013//

G. Technical Assistance

The MSDH is not requesting technical assistance in 2010. However, as part of an AMCHP collaborative effort among the HRSA Region IV states, there may be a pooled request for technical assistance during the upcoming grant period to convene and fund a meeting to discuss regional data and strategies to decrease teen birth rates across the southeast.

Teen birth and pregnancy rates serve as indicators for several poor outcomes including less stimulating home environments, worse behavioral and academic outcomes, and infant death. On a national level, according to the National Center for Health Statistics' 2009 State Profile for Mississippi, our state had the highest teen birth rate in the nation, 63 percent higher than the United States rate. Within the state, blacks had a 71 percent higher teen birth rate than whites according to the Guttmacher Institute. Related to this, teens make up almost 40 percent of those diagnosed with sexually transmitted diseases in Mississippi, and MSDH figures show that the number of HIV/AIDS cases among 15-to 24 year olds increased from 131 in 2007 to 160 in 2008.

/2012/ As part of a regional collaborative, Mississippi is submitting two requests for technical assistance on Form 15. The requests are listed below.

Request # 1 - Region IV Title V Directors continue to explore the possibility of a regional performance measure. State Health Officers in Regions IV and VI have come together and identified premature birth and infant mortality as a priority and are also discussing the potential of states in these two regions identifying common measures. Bringing the Title V Directors and key partners (e.g. Medicaid peers) from Region IV and VI together for technical assistance to develop common measures and explore evidence-based and promising practices to impact infant mortality. The technical assistance would need to include strategies that consider poverty, health equity, diversity/minority health, and social marketing.

Request # 2 - Mississippi (MS) has implemented a promising practices interconception program that addresses prevention of a repeat very low birthweight baby by providing case managed preconception health, family planning, reproductive life planning, and access to healthcare and vocational assistance. Because this project has been translated in rural MS through health department clinics, complete fidelity to the original protocol has been a challenge. MS requests technical assistance to complete a process evaluation of this ongoing intervention. The technical assistance would need to include strategies that consider staff delivery of the intervention, documentation of implementation, and financial cost benefit analysis. //2012//

V. Budget Narrative

Budget and expenditure data from Forms 3, 4, and 5 are provided for the application year, interim year, and reporting year to assist the reviewer in analysis of the budget and expenditure narrative. For complete financial data, refer to all the financial data reported on Forms 2-5, especially when reviewing the federal allocation on Form 2 for the 30%/30%/10% breakdown for the budgets planned for primary and preventive care for children, children with special health care needs, and administrative costs.

Form 3, State MCH Funding Profile

	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Budgeted	**Expended**	**Budgeted**	**Expended**	**Budgeted**	**Expended**
1. Federal Allocation *(Line1, Form 2)*	10537408	9178709	10537408		9616373	
2. Unobligated Balance *(Line2, Form 2)*	0	0	0		0	
3. State Funds *(Line3, Form 2)*	7949273	10064563	7949273		7212280	
4. Local MCH Funds *(Line4, Form 2)*	0	0	0		0	
5. Other Funds *(Line5, Form 2)*	0	0	0		0	
6. Program Income *(Line6, Form 2)*	0	0	0		0	
7. Subtotal	18486681	19243272	18486681		16828653	
8. Other Federal Funds *(Line10, Form 2)*	108431685	81006367	82256907		81006367	
9. Total *(Line11, Form 2)*	126918366	100249639	100743588		97835020	

Form 4, Budget Details By Types of Individuals Served (I) and Sources of Other Federal Funds

	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
I. Federal-State MCH Block Grant Partnership	**Budgeted**	**Expended**	**Budgeted**	**Expended**	**Budgeted**	**Expended**
a. Pregnant Women	5546004	6889406	5546004		5048596	
b. Infants < 1 year old	0	0	0		0	
c. Children 1 to 22 years old	5546004	5963008	5546004		5048596	
d. Children with	5546004	5556729	5546004		5048596	

Special Healthcare Needs						
e. Others	0	0	0		0	
f. Administration	1848669	834129	1848669		1682865	
g. SUBTOTAL	18486681	19243272	18486681		16828653	
II. Other Federal Funds (under the control of the person responsible for administration of the Title V program).						
a. SPRANS	0		0		0	
b. SSDI	93713		92538		65357	
c. CISS	0		0		0	
d. Abstinence Education	0		0		0	
e. Healthy Start	0		0		0	
f. EMSC	0		0		0	
g. WIC	98986082		73073519		71658021	
h. AIDS	0		0		0	
i. CDC	0		0		0	
j. Education	4407791		3415266		4372987	
k. Home Visiting	0		0		0	
k. Other						
Title X	0		5675584		4910002	
Title X Family Plng	4944099		0		0	

Form 5, State Title V Program Budget and Expenditures by Types of Services (II)

	FY 2011		FY 2012		FY 2013	
	Budgeted	**Expended**	**Budgeted**	**Expended**	**Budgeted**	**Expended**
I. Direct Health Care Services	9982808	10391367	9982808		9087473	
II. Enabling Services	924334	962164	924334		841433	
III. Population-Based Services	1478934	1539462	1478934		1346292	
IV. Infrastructure Building Services	6100605	6350279	6100605		5553455	
V. Federal-State Title V Block Grant Partnership Total	18486681	19243272	18486681		16828653	

A. Expenditures

The MSDH will expend funds for the four tiers of services (infrastructure building, population-based, enabling, and direct health care). Services will target the three MCH population groups of pregnant women, mothers, and infants; children and adolescents; and children with special health care needs, with an emphasis on those in families living at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty level. This includes services to be provided or coordinated for individuals by category of individual served and source of payment or for budgeting/accounting/auditing for each capacity building activity described in the Annual Plan (e.g., public health leadership and education, assessment, policy development, planning, technical assistance, standard setting, quality assurance, and the like).

Personnel are employed to develop and implement standards of care as well as to directly

provide services to clients. Classes of employees include physicians, social workers, nurses, nurse practitioners, nutritionists, health aides and clerical staff. Employees are required to meet the standards for practice as specified by his or her professional organization.

Travel is reimbursed for official duty at the state authorized rate of $0.51 per mile effective January 1, 2010. Government contract rates for lodging and per diem ceilings for subsistence are also utilized.

/2012/ There is no change in the mileage reimbursement rate for 2011. //2012//

/2013/ The mileage reimbursement rate increased to $0.555 per mile effective April 17, 2012. //2013//

Minor medical and office equipment, not major medical equipment, may be purchased in order to administer the program. The equipment items are small parts of the budget. State regulations governing purchase of equipment are strictly followed.

Supplies include the necessary clinical and office materials to operate the programs and to deliver patient care. Supplies are purchased centrally and according to purchasing policy of state government.

Contractual reflects funds budgeted to purchase services from outside providers. Examples would be for high risk medical care for women and CSHCN.

Construction: none

Other includes telephone, copying and postage used on behalf of the block grant program.

B. Budget

The budget for Mississippi's MCH Block Grant application was developed by MSDH Health Services in cooperation with the Office of Health Administration, Bureau of Finance and Accounts. The total program for FY 2010 is $18,486,681 of which $10,537,408 (57 percent) is Title V and $7,949,273 (43 percent) is match provided in-kind by the applicant. Sources of match funds are state funds, Medicaid earnings (as allowed by the MCH Bureau), and other Third Party earnings. Other federal funds available to support the MCH objectives are listed on Form 4.

/2012/ The total program for FY 2011 is $18,486,681 of which $10,537,408 (57 percent) is Title V and $7,949,273 (43 percent) is match provided in-kind by the applicant. //2012//

/2013/ The total program for FY 2013 is $16,828,653 of which $9,616,373 (57 percent) is Title V and $7,212,280 (43 percent) is match provided in-kind by the applicant. //2013//

Services for pregnant women and infants are budgeted as follows for FY 2010: $3,161,223 for federal funds (30 percent of the total federal award), $2,702,753 for non-federal funds (34 percent of total non-federal funds).

/2012/ Services for pregnant women, mothers, and infants are budgeted as follows for FY 2011: $3,161,224 for federal funds (30 percent of the total federal award) and $2,702,753 for non-federal funds (34 percent of total non-federal funds). //2012//

/2013/ Services for pregnant women, mothers, and infants are budgeted as follows for FY 2013: $2,884,912 for federal funds (30 percent of the total federal award) and $2,163,684 for non¬federal funds (30 percent of total non-federal funds). //2013//

Services for the Child and Adolescent Health program are budgeted as follows for FY 2010:

$3,161,223 for federal funds (30 percent of the total federal award), $2,623,260 for non-federal funds (33 percent of total non-federal funds).

/2012/ Services for preventive and primary care for children are budgeted as follows for FY 2011: $3,161,222 for federal funds (30 percent of the total federal award), $2,623,260 for non-federal funds (33 percent of total non-federal funds). //2012//

/2013/ Services for preventive and primary care for children are budgeted as follows for FY 2013: $2,884,912 for federal funds (30 percent of the total federal award) and $2,163,684 for non-federal funds (30 percent of total non-federal funds). //2013//

Services for children with special health care needs are budgeted as follows for FY 2010: $3,161,223 for federal funds (30 percent of the total federal award), $2,623,260 for total non-federal funds (33 percent of total non-federal funds).

/2012/ Services for children with special health care needs are budgeted as follows for FY 2011: $3,161,222 for federal funds (30 percent of the total federal award), $2,623,260 for total non-federal funds (33 percent of total non-federal funds). //2012//

/2013/ Services for children with special health care needs are budgeted through the state's Children's Medical Program as follows for FY 2013: $2,884,912 for federal funds (30 percent of the total federal award) and $2,163,684 for total non¬federal funds (30 percent of total non-federal funds). //2013//

Administrative costs are budgeted at $1,053,740 which is 10 percent of the total federal grant award. This amount does not exceed the allowable 10 percent of the total MCH Block Grant as mandated in OBRA 1989.

/2013/ Administrative costs are budgeted as follows: $961,637 which is 10 percent of the total federal grant award and $721,228 which is 10 percent of the non-federal state match. These amounts do not exceed the allowable 10 percent of the total Title V MCH Block Grant as mandated in OBRA 1989. //2013//

Maintenance of Effort: As noted on Form 10, the State Profile, the level of state funds provided for match for FY 2010 is greater than the State's "maintenance of effort" level, i.e., the total amount of State funds expended for maternal and child health program in FY 1989.

/2012/ Maintenance of Effort: As noted on Form 10, the State Profile, the level of state funds provided for match for FY 2011 is greater than the State's "maintenance of effort" level, i.e., the total amount of State funds expended for maternal and child health program in FY 1989. //2012//

/2013/ Maintenance of Effort: As noted on Form 10, the State Profile, the level of state funds provided for match for FY 2013 is greater than the State's "maintenance of effort" level, i.e., the total amount of State funds expended for maternal and child health program in FY 1989. //2013//

Matching funds for the MCH Block Grant are identified by listing all direct program costs which have been paid from non-federal sources. These expenses include travel, medicine, medical services, clinical, and lab supplies. Funds used to match Medicaid or other grants are deducted.

All salary and non-salary charges for the Children with Special Health Care Needs program are identified by budget. The agency time study provides a report of the value of staff time paid from state or county funds. Time coded to Family Health, Family Planning, Maternity, Perinatal High Risk Management and other Maternal and Child Health efforts is used to match the pregnant women, mothers, and infants group. Time coded to Child Health, Oral Health, and School Nurse is used to match the children and adolescent group.

VI. Reporting Forms-General Information
Please refer to Forms 2-21, completed by the state as part of its online application.

VII. Performance and Outcome Measure Detail Sheets
For the National Performance Measures, detail sheets are provided as a part of the Guidance. States create one detail sheet for each state performance measure; to view these detail sheets please refer to Form 16 in the Forms section of the online application.

VIII. Glossary
A standard glossary is provided as a part of the Guidance; if the state has also provided a state-specific glossary, it will appear as an attachment to this section.

IX. Technical Note
Please refer to Section IX of the Guidance.

X. Appendices and State Supporting documents
A. Needs Assessment
Please refer to Section II attachments, if provided.

B. All Reporting Forms
Please refer to Forms 2-21 completed as part of the online application.

C. Organizational Charts and All Other State Supporting Documents
Please refer to Section III, C "Organizational Structure".

D. Annual Report Data
This requirement is fulfilled by the completion of the online narrative and forms; please refer to those sections.